

A taxi splashes passers-by during the rainy weather in Jerusalem yesterday.

(Rahimim Israeli)

Coldest day in May for 20 years

By YITZHAQ OKED
BEIT DAGAN. — Yesterday's rain marked the coldest day in May in 20 years, and more is expected today, with a slackening only towards noon. Temperatures will continue to be lower than the seasonal average. Bob Orlinsky, duty weatherman at the Meteorological station here told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Up to 8 p.m. yesterday, Tel Aviv had received 22mm. of rain, Nazareth 27, Jerusalem 15, Jericho 16 and Beersheba 6. Deganya, by Lake Kinneret, only had 1mm., but heavy rain fell there last night. All parts of the country had some rain — a few drops even fell in Eilat.

The coldest place yesterday was Mount Meron, with a maximum of 9

degrees; Jerusalem registered a maximum of only 13.

But the rainfall was not enough to replenish dwindling water reserves, though it will save most farmers at least one irrigation. With water rationing a serious threat this summer, the rain was useful; but the general sentiment among farmers yesterday was: "Too little, too late!"

Assad to visit Jordan tomorrow

Post Mideast Staff and Agencies
Syrian President Hafez Assad will tomorrow visit Jordan for the first time in a decade, capping months of efforts to reconcile the Arab neighbors, Radio Jordan said yesterday.

The state-run radio said that Assad was scheduled to make a state visit to Jordan starting tomorrow, but it did not give any details.

The visit was originally scheduled to take place last month. Relations between the two countries soured in 1980, over support of different sides in the Iran-Iraq war, and Syrian claims that Jordan was

aiding dissidents against the Damascus government.

But the enmity began to fade last September when Saudi Arabia sponsored meetings between the countries' prime ministers, leading to a visit by King Hussein to Damascus last December.

Jordanian officials have admitted in private conversations that the pace of reconciliation has been slow. Relations between the two countries are cool, one sign being that Syrian newspapers cannot be purchased in Amman.

The two remain at odds over ways to solve the Palestine problem and

make peace with Israel. Further, Jordan supports Iraq in the Gulf war while Syria backs Iran.

Visits to Syria by Hussein and Prime Minister Zaid Rifai led to a revival of the Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee to coordinate economic and foreign policies. Rifai is one of the main backers of repression.

But cooperation suffered a setback recently when Jordan announced it was suspending electricity supplies to southern Syria, revived after Hussein's visit, due to financial problems.

Tiny traces of radioactivity in rain here

By JUDY SIEGEL and YITZHAQ OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporters

"Tiny concentrations" of radioactive iodine were found in some rain samples tested over the weekend by the Atomic Energy Commission, following last week's accident at the Soviet nuclear reactor in Chernobyl. Health Ministry director-general Dan Michaeli refused last night to give figures of the concentrations. He told *The Jerusalem Post* that "numbers would only confuse the public." He noted that most rain samples tested were normal; but he refused to say where the rain samples containing the radioactive iodine had been collected.

Michaeli stressed that "there is positively no danger to health from the rain. One would have to drink it for many years to reach a dangerous level of radioactivity."

He added that the half-life of radioactive iodine was only eight days, so that the substance was already breaking down and would soon disappear.

The tests, which will continue as long as the rain does (it is expected to stop some time today) were conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission on samples from six weather stations throughout the country.

Acting head of the Meteorological Service, Shmuel Yaffe, told *The Post* that there was a certain amount of radioactivity, called "background radiation," in all water. This is not dangerous, according to Yaffe.

Yaffe said there had been no significant increase in this background radiation and that was because Israel was some 2,000 kilometres from Chernobyl.

Chernobyl fire still smouldering

40 may have serious radiation dose — Soviets

HAMBURG (Reuters). — Between 20 and 25 people are critically ill as a result of the Chernobyl nuclear accident and this figure is unlikely to rise sharply, a senior Soviet official said yesterday.

Moscow party chief Boris Yeltsin said in an interview here that perhaps 40 people might have received a serious dose of radiation, "but definitely not hundreds or thousands as reported by the Western press." Moscow has said 197 people were injured and that 18 of them were in serious condition.

The fire at the nuclear plant was largely extinguished but still smouldering, Yeltsin said. Army units had put out the blaze by dropping sand, lead and the neutron-absorbing element boron from helicopters on the site, he said.

About 200 of the 49,000 people living in the Chernobyl area had suffered radiation injuries but the "vast majority of them would be released from hospital shortly," Yeltsin said.

The 49,000 people evacuated after the accident would not be able to return to their homes in the near future, he said, adding that "it will not take years for them to return."

Outside the 30 kilometre exclusion zone "life was continuing normally and there were no restrictions on buying milk, fruit and vegetables," Yeltsin said. There was also

no problem with drinking water outside that zone, he said.

Some people were still living in the exclusion zone, but they were mainly military personnel guarding factories, public buildings and private property, and they were wearing protective clothing at all times, he said.

In Greece, Panayotis Kiriades, a scientist with the state-run atomic energy institute Democritos, said yesterday that radiation levels had risen "in the past 24 hours" as a result of the accident. He gave no details. Monitoring has been stepped up in northern Greece, near the Yugoslav and Bulgarian borders. Developments in Europe — Page 4

one of 200 reutgens is fatal in many cases.

Yeltsin said human error could not be ruled out as the cause for the disaster, but a definite answer would only be possible after a thorough examination of the plant.

Soviet Premier Nikolai Ryzhkov and Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Yegor Ligachev, the No. 2 man in the Kremlin, toured the Chernobyl area Friday, in the Soviet leadership's first public gesture of concern about the accident.

Tass said they had met evacuees and had decided on unspecified "additional measures" to deal with the disaster. It did not say how close the officials actually got to the area surrounding the crippled reactor.

The Tass report seemed intended to show Soviets both that it was safe to travel in the Chernobyl region and that their leaders — last publicly seen waving gaily to the Red Square May Day parade — were concerned about the nuclear accident.

The report added nothing to public knowledge in the Soviet Union about the accident.

The Soviet Union's nuclear energy chief, speaking to Western diplomats, has implicitly acknowledged that the accident at Chernobyl was the worst civilian nuclear mishap in history.

Andronik Petrossians, president of the Atomic Energy Ministry, was quoted by sources as having said the accident was a "severe blow to the peaceful exploitation of nuclear" (Continued on back page)

Reagan blasts Libya, Soviets in pre-summit Tokyo meetings

TOKYO (AP). — U.S. President Ronald Reagan pressed his campaign against Libya yesterday in talks with the leaders of Italy and Japan on the eve of the economic summit, and demanded more details from the Soviet Union about its nuclear disaster.

Tokyo's normally hectic streets were largely deserted in Japan's tightest-ever security operation with 30,000 police and helmeted riot guards standing in the spring drizzle and blocking access to sites, where the seven industrial states will hold their summit today.

In his meeting with Italian Premier Bettino Craxi, Reagan suggested that importers of Libyan oil should take advantage of the world oil glut to switch suppliers.

Craxi told a news conference later that doing so would not be practical for Italy, the largest importer of Libyan oil and owner of a major oil

concession in the country, and would not help combat terrorism anyway.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Canadian Premier Brian Mulroney arrived late yesterday, while the Prime Minister of Britain Margaret Thatcher and French President Francois Mitterrand are due today.

Thatcher is currently on a 36-hour visit to South Korea. Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, in an earlier session with Reagan, expressed "a better understanding and appreciation" of the April 15 U.S. air raid on Libya, according to a U.S. official.

The two men agreed that terrorism should be a topic at the summit, but did not discuss whether Libya, blamed by Reagan for inciting terrorism, should be singled out in any summit declaration.

Nakasone and Reagan also discussed the Soviet nuclear disaster at

Chernobyl, which has threatened to overshadow the seven-nation summit.

The Japanese leader said he was "deeply concerned" about the accident and the way information was released. "The Soviets' handling of this incident manifests a disregard for the legitimate concerns of people everywhere," Reagan said, chastising the Soviets for their "stubborn refusal" to release details.

Reagan and Nakasone, meeting for the 10th time, reached no common ground on the yen-dollar upheaval that is battering Japan's export industries.

Nakasone said Japanese business has been hurt by the 40 per cent appreciation of the yen against the dollar in the past six months and stressed the importance of stability in currency markets.

Reagan said he understood the difficulties created by the strong yen,

but also noted that currency fluctuations must make an impact on "external balances" — referring to Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States.

Reagan's Asian trip has stumbled over the Philippine government's resentment of the uncertain American embrace, and lingering American concerns for exiled leader Ferdinand Marcos.

Reagan's telephone call in Hawaii to Marcos at the trip's start annoyed some supporters of President Corazon Aquino in Manila, who felt it seemed to put the ousted and the new presidents on the same level. Reagan had taken care before leaving Washington to call Aquino, his first personal contact with her since she assumed the presidency in late February, but the two-month delay struck many in Manila as unduly long.



Austrian presidential candidate Kurt Waldheim makes his final appeal to the voters yesterday outside St. Stephens Cathedral in Vienna. (AFP telephoto)

'Israeli-Austrian relations would be hurt'

Shamir: Waldheim win would be a tragedy

By WOLF BLITZER and ASHER WALLFISH
WASHINGTON. — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir says that it will be "a real tragedy" if former UN secretary general Kurt Waldheim is elected president of Austria.

Shamir's statements caused surprise and consternation among the senior echelons of the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, in view of the top-level decision that Israel maintain a low profile on the Waldheim case. That decision emphasized that the charges necessitated serious study.

Senior officials who took the formal decision, with Shamir's knowledge, were unanimous that the charges against Waldheim concerned non-Jews more than Jews.

They maintained that Israel would be doing itself a disservice if it helped to make the campaign against Waldheim into an Israeli campaign.

In an interview published in yesterday's *New York Times*, Shamir said a victory by Waldheim in today's election would hurt Israel's relations with Austria.

"It's very difficult to imagine it now, but it will be a real tragedy, a real tragedy from all points of view — political, diplomatic and human," he said. "It will be tragic that such a man will be elected to such a position."

Asked whether a Waldheim presidency would damage Austrian-Israeli relations, Shamir replied: "Without a doubt, it will hurt."

(Continued on back page)

Polls predict Waldheim victory in today's election

By ILONA HENRY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies
VIENNA. — Former UN secretary-general Kurt Waldheim seems likely to win today's Austrian election, despite allegations that he was involved in Nazi times. Last-minute polls predict that he would take 48-49 per cent of the vote.

President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger retires in July after two six-year terms in the largely ceremonial post.

The polls suggest that Waldheim, 67, backed by the conservative Opposition People's Party (OEPF), will take some 5 per cent more votes than former health minister Kurt Steyrer, 65, who is supported by the ruling Socialist Party (SPO).

Ecologist Frieda Meissner-Blau

and extreme right-winger Otto Scrinzi were expected to force a run-off on June 8.

Waldheim and Steyrer both promised yesterday to work to heal the wounds of the election campaign.

In a final campaign speech broadcast on Austrian radio, Waldheim urged the 5.4 million eligible voters to make a decisive choice in his favour and avoid a run-off.

The polls gave Waldheim a clear edge, but they also showed an undecided group of 12 per cent to 29 per cent, according to yesterday's edition of the government newspaper *Wiener Zeitung*.

The presidential elections are a forerunner to next year's parliamentary election in which the socialists, who have been in power for 16 years, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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	2.5.86	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.
AMSTERDAM	17	15	15	15	15	15
BIRMINGHAM	17	15	15	15	15	15
BIRMINGHAM	17	15	15	15	15	15
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Gradually clearing.	Yesterday's	Today's	Humidity	Min-Max	Wind
Jerusalem	87	10-13	14		
Golan	97	9-17	16		
Nahariya	73	11-20	21		
Haifa Port	93	8-12	13		
Tiberias	86	13-20	19		
Nazareth	76	10-15	15		
Afula	71	12-19	20		
Shomron	94	10-13	14		
Tel Aviv	89	12-19	20		
B-G Airport	70	13-19	18		
Jericho	90	15-21	20		
Gaza	71	14-22	21		
Beersheba	63	12-20	20		
Eilat	30	19-25	25		

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Mayor Teddy Kollek and the Jerusalem Foundation welcome Mr. Frieder Burda, a member of the Board of the Jerusalem Foundation in Germany, his family and friends.
Mayor Teddy Kollek and the Jerusalem Foundation welcome the Von Holtzbrunn family, donors of the Tourjeman Post Museum.

Holocaust memorial on Tuesday

Heroes and Martyrs Remembrance Day will be observed on Tuesday. A two-minute siren, starting at 8 a.m., will halt all activity, as the nation remembers the victims of the Holocaust.
From Monday evening, all cafes, cinemas, theatres, and other places of entertainment will be closed. Radio and television will broadcast special memorial programmes.
The main memorial assembly will be held at Yad Vashem, the Heroes and Martyrs Memorial in Jerusalem. (Iim)

Belgian 15-year-old wins Eurovision

Belgium last night won the 31st Eurovision song contest in a 20-nation competition held in Bergen, Norway.
The winning entry was "I Love Life" sung by 15-year-old Sandra Kim. Belgium maintained a comfortable lead throughout the voting, earning a total of 176 points. Switzerland came second with 140 points and Luxembourg third with 117.
Israel failed to impress the international jury and came in 19th with only seven points, awarded by France and Norway (one each) and Switzerland (five).

Former Haifa judge Ya'acov Azulai, 87

HAIFA (Iim). - Ya'acov Azulai, president of the Haifa District Court from 1950 to 1968, died early Friday at the age of 87 at his Mt. Carmel home.



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Sunday, May 11, 1986 at 8.00 p.m.

0040-06-074

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Star Wars memo to be signed

Rabin to get warm welcome at the Pentagon

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. - Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin will be warmly welcomed this week at the Pentagon, where senior Defence Department officials said yesterday that they were pleased that he was to sign a memorandum accepting the U.S. invitation to participate in the research and development of the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), better known as the Star Wars programme.

"The Israelis recognize the benefits that SDI could confer on their own requirements to counter ballistic missiles based in Syria," said Dr. Dov S. Zakheim, Deputy Under-Secretary of Defence for Planning and Resources. "Israel also has already experimented with a rail gun, which the U.S. would see as a potential means of defeating ballistic

missiles, but which Israel sees as a tank killer."

The signing of the U.S.-Israeli Memorandum of Understanding on Star Wars will take place at a ceremony at the Pentagon on Tuesday. Zakheim said that the U.S. and Israel agree that their current relationship, "particularly in the military sphere, has never been better."

U.S. officials have tended to play down the arrest in Bermuda of retired Tat-Aluf Avraham Baram, accused of conspiring to sell military equipment to Iran. They have also accepted Israel's explanations for allegedly operating an espionage agent - Jonathan Jay Pollard - in Washington. Pollard is in jail, awaiting a formal indictment by a grand jury.

Thus neither Washington nor Jerusalem has allowed their military

relationship to suffer to any great extent.

Rabin, who arrived in New York on Friday and is scheduled to fly to Washington today, is to meet Vice President George Bush, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead, Navy Secretary John Lehman, the joint chiefs of staff, leading senators and representatives and others. President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz are in Tokyo for the economic summit.

Tomorrow Rabin is to fly to the U.S. air naval station at Oceana, Virginia, to inspect Kfir fighters leased to the U.S. Navy to simulate MiG-21 fighters in training exercises.

U.S. and Israeli officials said Rabin would review a range of strategic and regional issues, and some strictly American-Israeli mili-

tary matters.

Israel has been anxious, for example, to win additional contracts to provide goods and services to the 350,000 American military personnel in Europe.

Rabin and Weinberger can also be expected to discuss Israel's continuing desire for a co-production agreement with the U.S. to manufacture diesel-powered submarines.

The Americans have become resigned to Israel's almost certainly continuing to develop the new generation Lavi jet fighter, following indications from Premier Peres last month that Israel would not cancel it.

Pentagon sources doubt that Israel Aircraft Industries will achieve a co-production agreement for the Lavi with McDonnell-Douglas, the large U.S. aircraft company. "There are too many obstacles," one U.S. official said.

Iranian jet hits Saudi ship, kills British captain, 2 men

MANAMA. - Crewmen of the Saudi Arabian ship Safaniya confirmed that their ship had been attacked by an Iranian jet fighter in the southern sector of the Gulf waters, and that their British captain and two Pakistani sailors had been killed.

The warplane fired two rockets on the Safaniya and 38-year-old captain David Lyett was killed when on the bridge trying to get his 31 crewmen to abandon ship. The crew was made up of 11 Britons, including Lyett, and 21 Pakistanis.

The Safaniya, the second Saudi tanker to be attacked by Iranian warplanes in the southern neutral sector of the Gulf waters in less than a month, was sailing to the Saudi

terminal of Ras Tanura to take on a shipment of crude oil.

At least 197 ships have been attacked in the Gulf in the five years since Iran and Iraq began attacking merchant shipping in the waterway. Lloyd's of London said on Friday.

Most of the reported attacks have been by Iraq, in an attempt to cut off the Iranian oil exports that finance Tehran's war effort against Baghdad, shipping sources say.

In addition to the vessels hit in air and missile attacks, 75 ships abandoned by their owners since the start of the Gulf war in September 1980 have been trapped in the Shatt al-Arab waterway separating Iran and Iraq. (AP, Reuters)



Jerusalem's Ethiopian Archbishop Athenasius (right) reads from a Bible held by a priest as Mayor Teddy Kollek looks on during Easter celebrations at the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem last night. Over 400 pilgrims have arrived from Ethiopia for the Easter celebrations. (Dan Landau)

Contractor Avraham Gindi makes second suicide attempt

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. - Contractor Avraham Gindi, charged with fraudulent West Bank land deals and tampering with evidence, made a second suicide bid on Friday when he swallowed 50 tranquilizers and turned on an unlit gas oven in his Rishon Lezion office.

Gindi, 44, was taken to the intensive care unit at Assaf Harofeh Hospital, where he was last night reported in stable condition.

Gindi's wife Rina called the police on Friday afternoon when he failed to return home on time.

By the time the police arrived at his Rehov Bialik office, the smell of gas had spread throughout the building. Police burst into the office and found Gindi, unconscious, on the floor.

Nearby was a suicide letter, in which Gindi had left instructions on dividing his property and an apology to his family for the pain he had caused them.

A Magen David Adom team called by the police revived Gindi by giving him oxygen for half an hour. He was then taken to hospital.

Gindi's brother Ezra said over the weekend that the contractor had not been the same since the land fraud case broke in the media. Ezra Gindi added that his brother had said he was disappointed that his suicide attempt had failed, as he was very depressed about his impending trial, the adverse publicity in the media and the difference between his own view of himself and his press image.

Gindi is charged with selling land in the West Bank to which he did not have title and with showing clients false documents "proving" that the land sales had government approval. He also allegedly tampered with documents and suborned witnesses to confuse police investigators.

He tried to jump from a sixth-floor window of the Tel Aviv courthouse on the day charges were filed against him last December.

He was arrested in December and released on bail in February after an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Gindi's business slumped after his arrest, and customers have recently burst into his office demanding that he finish building their apartments.

Rallies held for return of Assad's brother to Damascus

Post Middle East Staff

Demonstrations calling for the return to Damascus of second Vice President Rifaat Assad were held in the Syrian port cities of Tartus and Latakia, the Christian radio station, Voice of Lebanon, reported yesterday, quoting diplomatic sources.

Rifaat Assad, brother of President Hafez Assad, has not been seen in public for several months. According to other diplomatic sources, he is either in Europe or keeping a low profile in Damascus.

Rifaat was in Europe for some time last year following differences with the upper echelons of Syria's defence establishment, notably the chief of staff and the defence minister.

The Voice of Lebanon said that

MIDDLE EAST

the demonstrations had followed a cooling of relations between Rifaat Assad and first Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam. Khaddam was planning to assassinate Rifaat, the sources said.

In another development, the semi-official Syrian daily, *Tishrin*, said yesterday that the recent spate of bombings in Syria "would not weaken the Syrian people's ranks." Hundreds of people have been killed or wounded over the past two months in bomb attacks believed to have been carried out by Fatah, Iraq or the Moslem Brotherhood.

Immunity for Libyan suspects in Turkey

ANKARA (Reuters). - Three Libyans named in connection with an attempt to bomb a U.S. officers' club in Ankara have diplomatic immunity and cannot be tried, a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman said on Friday.

He said the Justice Ministry had enquired about the status of Peoples Bureau (embassy) bodyguard Abdulhamid Sadun, Mohammed Hassan, a Libyan cultural centre official, and Ali al-Zayyani, the Libyan consul in Istanbul.

The Foreign Ministry had replied that all three had full diplomatic status under the Vienna Convention, he said.

Sadun, Hassan and a third man for whom an arrest warrant was issued, an Istanbul-based Libyan Arab Airlines official, flew home shortly after the alleged foiled bomb attempt.

Police say two other defendants in the case were seized carrying a bag full of hand grenades near the officers' club on April 18, three days after U.S. air raids on Tripoli and Benghazi. Their trial has been set for May 13.

In another development the Reagan administration last week endorsed a bill that would permit the U.S. to deny military contracts to firms such as Fiat, which is partly owned by the Libyan government.

Arab FM's fail to agree on summit

FEZ (AP). - Arab foreign ministers last week failed to agree on an agenda for an Arab summit, putting off the question at least until the end of the Ramadan fast in June.

Libya sought an emergency summit of Arab chiefs of state following the April 15 American bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi. But after more than two weeks of preliminary

bagging and two days of talks in Fez, the ministers and other delegation leaders were unable to set an agenda or a date.

Libya, backed by Syria, wanted to confine the discussion at the summit to the American attacks, while the majority of the Arab League members wanted to talk about all of the issues facing the Arab world, especially the Gulf War.

Hussein asks funds for W. Bank housing

Jordan's King Hussein yesterday called on Arab and Islamic countries to set up a fund to provide loans for Palestinian housing on the West Bank, Radio Amman reported.

In a speech at the opening of an

Arab Engineers Conference in Amman, the king said the housing assistance was needed to support the struggle of "our family in the occupied homeland which faces the cancer of Zionist settlements."

3 Jewish underground men to be freed

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For The Jerusalem Post

Three convicted members of the Jewish underground are to be released this morning from Tel Mond prison, following a parole board decision to commute the remaining third of the sentences.

The three, Hagai Segal, Yitzhak Novik and Nathan Nathanson were sentenced last July to three years jail for planting a bomb in the car of Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, and for booby-trapping the garage of al-Bira Mayor Ibrahim Tawil.

Of the 27 men sentenced for their role in the underground, only seven now remain in jail; three are serving life sentences.

Segal and Novik are from the West Bank settlement of Ofra. Nathanson, from Shilo, also in the

West Bank, was formerly secretary of Amman, the settlement movement of Gush Emunim.

The Supreme Court recently dismissed that state's appeal to increase the three men's sentences.

A Prison Service spokesman said the three had been working outside the prison for the past year.

Khalaf lost a foot when his car exploded, and later died of a heart attack. Tawil was unhurt, but Druse sapper Suleiman Hirbawi was blinded while defusing the bomb in Tawil's garage.

BEZALEL. - An exhibit of works by Bezalel students about the art institute, organized to mark its 80th anniversary, opens on Sunday May 11 at 2 p.m. at the Bezalel campus on Mt. Scopus.



Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. (Rahamim Israeli)

Uruguayan president visits North

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - The president of Uruguay, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, planted the first tree in the Uruguay forest near Yehiam in the Western Galilee on Friday morning.

Before travelling to the North, Sanguinetti met Prime Minister Peres at his office in Jerusalem, where the two discussed relations between Uruguay and Israel, and the situation in the Middle East.

Sanguinetti and his party were later welcomed to Haifa by Mayor Arye Gurel who, with his wife, hosted a luncheon for the visitors at the Dan Carmel Hotel.

Accompanying Sanguinetti were his wife, the Uruguayan justice minister, the chief of staff, and two Uruguayan officers serving with the Multinational Force in the Sinai.

In the evening, the visitors were the guests of honour at a Uruguayan get-together at Kibbutz Hahotrim, south of Haifa. Several hundred Uruguayans living in Israel were invited, including over 50 who are members of the kibbutz. Sides of Uruguayan beef were roasted for the occasion.

Sanguinetti expressed his pleasure at meeting so many of his former countrymen wherever he went in Israel.

Man from Abu Ghosh stabbed in Gaza

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Terrorists yesterday stabbed an Israeli in the throat, partially paralyzing him, and threw a hand grenade in Gaza, but the grenade failed to explode, military sources reported.

Ahmed Ibrahim, 44, of Abu Ghosh near Jerusalem, was stabbed in Gaza's Fraz Market. Ibrahim, a building worker had gone to Gaza with friends.

The attack came as he waited outside a shop: the assailant stabbed him in the throat. He was rushed to the local Amdani Hospital for first aid treatment and later taken to the Soroka Hospital in Beersheba where he was still undergoing surgery.

Some 45 minutes after the attack, an IDF issue handgrenade was found near a taxi stand on El-Wahda street, where several Israeli cars were parked. Security sources assume the grenade was meant to damage or destroy the cars, but it failed to explode.

Military sources have recently reported an increase in the number of Israelis visiting Gaza - especially on weekends.

POLLS PREDICT

(Continued from Page One)

are expected to face a strong OVP challenge.

Researchers in New York, meanwhile, have found a document showing that Walheim personally recorded Hitler's order that Greek partisans be executed and their associates shipped to slave labour camps.

The document, found in the U.S. National Archives, says that Walheim recorded the direct order from Hitler in a German war diary.

Historians said the diary had served as a historical record and a guide for future German Army actions and that as a result of Hitler's order, tens of thousands of partisans had been executed.

Robert Herzstein, a professor at the University of South Carolina, who found the document, said: "I think what it means is that Walheim was closely involved with orders that, under the Nuremberg Tribunal, were illegal and considered war crimes."

But Herzstein cautioned that the documents did not indicate what role, if any, Walheim might have had in carrying out the orders.

Elan Steinberg, executive director of the World Jewish Congress (WJC) which is spearheading an international investigation into Walheim's past, said: "This is the document you bring to a court of law to prove war crimes."

According to Herzstein, Walheim was an intelligence lieutenant in a small German Army unit attached to the Italian 11th Army when he recorded Hitler's order in the unit's war diary.

Herzstein said that Walheim "knowingly recorded an order which was adjudged (under the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal following World War II) to be illegal."

The small military unit in which Walheim had served in 1943 had ordered a German Army division to shoot Greek partisans over the objections of the Italian 11th Army; to which the division was subordinate, Herzstein said.

The commanding general of the Italian 11th Army during the first week of August 1943 had strongly objected to the order because it had meant shooting Greek civilians.

"The Italians said 'No' violently, they countermanded the orders and refused to issue them," Herzstein said.

But the liaison unit in which Walheim served had ignored the objections and had directed the subordinate German First Mountain Division to carry them out.

"This unit successfully circumvented the Italian commander and brought about the execution and deportation of thousands of Greeks in the late summer of 1943," said Herzstein.

Bermuda can't extradite Israelis

Jerusalem Post Staff

The government of Bermuda can not extradite to the U.S. the three Israelis being held there, because its extradition treaty with the U.S. doesn't cover offences of the arms smuggling type of which they are accused, Israeli radio reported yesterday.

The Bermuda authorities have decided to deport the three arms dealers, and a judge will decide this week, where they are to be sent.

The three were arrested over 10 days ago as an announcement was made in New York that indictments had been issued against 17 men for plotting to illegally sell some \$2.5 billion worth of U.S. arms to Iran.

Vice Premier Shamir said last night in New York that the Bermuda case might indicate that someone in the U.S. was "out to get" Israel, since this was the second case in a short time in which U.S. customs had cast suspicions on Israel, Israeli Radio reported. Shamir told Israeli reporters that such an attempt to "get" Israel would not succeed, since Israel was not involved in any crime.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE

saddened by the untimely death of

MICHAEL KORTH

ARD Radio Correspondent

offers sincere condolences to the family

In deep sorrow I announce the passing of

EMIL ROTENSTEIN

a very dear man

The funeral will take place on Sunday, May 4, 1986, Nisan 25, 5746, at Kiryat Shaul cemetery. A bus will be at the disposal of those wishing to attend, leaving from the Beilinson funeral parlour, Petah Tikva, at 1.30 p.m.

In the name of the family Mania

On the first anniversary of the death of the

mother of our family

LEONI ROSNER

and 30 days after the passing of our dear

JOSEF REIS

a memorial service will be held on Monday, May 5, 1986, Nisan 26, 5746, at the Shikun Gordon cemetery, Rishon Lezion, at 5.00 p.m.

All who wish to cherish their memory will meet at the cemetery entrance at 4.45 p.m.

The Family

Ethiopian Jews in Safad left in a black ghetto

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Special to The Jerusalem Post

WHEN THE Jewish Agency abandoned the absorption centre in Safad, they ended the services of social workers and Hebrew teachers, closed and locked the office, and left the Ethiopian residents to their own

devices. A playground in the backyard remained. But a few days later, an agency truck pulled up and removed the swings, the sandbox and the slide.

I was told this shocking story by a 16-year-old to whom I gave a hitch from Rosh Pina to Safad. He took

me to his home and introduced me to his five younger brothers and sisters who were playing in the street. His kitchen had temporary work in the form of a Safad hotel, which was filled for Pesach. After the holiday, he didn't know what they would do. They have no trade and their Hebrew is rudimentary. "The agency workers had their faults," he said, "but we need them back. We need services."

And they want and need their playground. He showed me the back yard, where one could see the marks of the sandbox and the pipes that held the swing. Nearby, on public land, was a basketball court the agency had erected. When the workmen came to dismantle the playground, no one told them

HOME NEWS

Reform of U.S. funding urged

Missing pledges for Project Renewal total \$63m.

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The funding arrangements in the U.S. for Project Renewal must be overhauled if the American Jewish community is to meet its commitments to neighbourhoods where the project is operating, not to speak of meeting the needs of several dozen other disadvantaged areas waiting to enter the scheme.

This is the view of the director-general of the Jewish Agency Finance Department, Dr. Shimon Ravid, expressed to *The Jerusalem Post* on Friday.

He said that American Jewry, which raises funds for Project Renewal through the United Jewish Appeal, has yet to secure \$63 million in pledges for the project's first 69 neighbourhoods, out of a total commitment of \$225m. for this group. Other funds for social and physical rehabilitation work in these areas come from the government and from Keren Hayesod, which raises funds from Jewish communities outside the U.S.

Ravid noted that this is in addition

to the \$30m. deficit for Project Renewal that has been run up over the years. This money was paid out of the regular Agency budget for programmes that had to be undertaken in renewal neighbourhoods, instead of coming from donations from Diaspora communities "twinning" with renewal areas. Most of this deficit is also charged to the UJA.

Last month the UJA started a special six-month campaign to secure the \$63m. in missing pledges. About \$11m. of this sum is expected to be raised from communities which have the potential to meet their commitments, but whose fundraising for the project was sidetracked by other special campaigns for Operation Moses (the rescue of Ethiopian Jews) and the war in Lebanon. Another \$24m. is to come from other communities where promises have yet to be turned into written pledges.

The third component of the package, \$28m., is the most problematic, since it is owed by communities which have shown that their potential falls far short of the obligations

they assumed at the start of the project. This sum is to be raised by "selling" specific construction projects and social programmes in renewal neighbourhoods to individual donors all over the country.

Several years ago, Ravid aroused opposition among some American supporters of the project by freezing building projects in renewal areas twinned with communities that had been unable to give firm cash commitments to see construction through. This disappointed the neighbourhoods concerned, and their anger was turned against their sponsoring twins.

He said Diaspora Jewry could meet its present and future commitments to the project only if about 25 large communities in the U.S. and in the Keren Hayesod countries contributed far more than they were now giving. He noted, for example, that the enormously wealthy New York community had not yet agreed to support a second renewal neighbourhood, as several other large communities had done, and that British Jewry had only recently

agreed to fund a second area.

In addition, these extra funds would have to be pooled for the use of all renewal areas, especially those whose Diaspora twins have weak fund-raising potentials. This departs from the practice of using renewal funds from a particular Diaspora community only for its twinned neighbourhood here.

Ravid also opposes the idea floated lately in certain Jewish Agency and fund-raising circles abroad that the Agency Renewal Department become a permanent unit that would continue to provide social programmes for disadvantaged urban areas. This, he said, is undesirable, since it would provide a convenient way for Diaspora twins, municipalities and ministries to evade their responsibilities to the neighbourhoods.

"The Agency's approach in all spheres should be that individuals, new settlements and older urban areas in need should come under our care for a limited period of time, so that they get what they need to stand on their own. We shouldn't be supporting them forever," Ravid asserted.



The manager of the Argentinian national soccer team, Julian Pascual, gives Prime Minister Peres the club's banner on Friday as team members look on.

(Rahamim Israeli)

ADL official: Germans fail to come to grips with the Holocaust past

By MOSHE KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"It's over," the young West German army officer said last November to a visitor at the Bundeswehr University who had initiated a discussion about the Holocaust and the way West Germans of various generations were coping with it.

"No it isn't," said the visitor, Abraham Foxman, associate national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in the U.S. "You personally aren't guilty, but the Holocaust is by no means 'over'—not for me, not for my children, and not for all the others whom it left bereft of kin."

Foxman and his parents survived the Holocaust in Europe, reaching the U.S. in 1950, when he was 10. But nearly all their immediate family perished.

"There cannot ever be normal relations between the Jews and the Germans," Foxman told *The Jerusalem Post* during a Pessah visit to Jerusalem with his wife, two children, and mother. "The Germans must recognize this, otherwise there can be no dialogue between us."

Foxman passed through Germany on his way to the U.S. as a child. But his visit last November was his first as an adult. He went in response to a West German government invitation in the wake of the Bitburg affair exactly a year ago.

When the invitation came, he recalls, "I was torn between my heart and my mind. On the one hand, there was the thought that I would be desecrating the memory of those who perished. On the other hand, there was the awareness that a new generation is growing up in Germany, and the sense that we Jews

cannot merely carry on with our old approach."

As a Jew going through Germany "with my psychological and spiritual baggage," Foxman said, "I experienced two feelings. On the one hand, there was a deep appreciation of the conscious effort by the West German authorities to foster democracy and democratic education—of which the Bundeswehr University is one outstanding example. But at the same time, my anger grew. I really don't think they have come to grips with their past."

One example of this failure was a demonstration of dentists in Bonn protesting against salaries they were being paid by the government (health services in West Germany are nationalized). One of their slogans was that the government was treating them the way the Third Reich had treated the Jews. "This is not anti-Semitism; but it is sheer ignorance," Foxman said emphatically.

Another example is "the magnificent span of German history" in the exhibit at the Reichstag Museum in Berlin. But the Final Solution is dealt with in "a sterile, antiseptic, euphemistic panel of six photos." When Foxman asked the guide about this, the latter said, "The guidebook has more about it."

Foxman asserted: "The Germans know how to face the past when they want to." He cited as examples the "beautiful cathedral" in Bonn honoring German Catholic martyrs of the Hitler period, and the museum honouring opponents of the Nazi regime.

Also worrisome is the average West German's perception of the number of Jews (25,000-30,000) in

the Federal Republic. "But of those we asked about how many Jews there are in Germany, there was not a single reply of less than 200,000, and some said they thought there were as many as half a million Jews."

The ADL has hired a major public opinion research firm to do a study of the extent and level of anti-Semitism in West Germany.

As for the Germans' efforts—however stumbling they may sometimes be—to come to grips with their past regarding the Jews, Foxman says: "We have a responsibility, a major responsibility, to answer their call."

But Foxman told his West German interlocutors that as far as the ADL was concerned, "there will be no dialogue between the Germans and organized American Jewry. We will foster no relationship that might be at the expense of Germany's relations with Israel. Any dialogue that takes place will have to take place in Israel. One good place to start may be between the young German theology students who come to study in Jerusalem for extended periods and the young American Jews who come to study at local yeshivas."

The ADL will this summer be co-sponsoring a dialogue in Jerusalem between an as yet unnamed American Jewish youth group and a group of German youth.

"It is too easy to hate," Foxman concluded. "I am not ready to love the Germans yet, but I have given up my hate. If we continue to hate, there will be a Germany that does not know its history, and we will be party to their ignorance and anti-Semitism."

Herzog: Did Dado pay a heavier price than others?

The 10th anniversary of the death of David Elazar ("Dado"), chief of general staff during the Yom Kippur War, was marked on Thursday by a ceremony on Mt. Herzl.

The Agranat Commission that investigated the war held Elazar directly responsible for errors made on the eve of the war, and recommended that he resign. Elazar died about two years later of a heart attack at 51.

Following are excerpts from a eulogy delivered by President Chaim Herzog at the ceremony:

It seems as if the soul of the entire nation walked in pain and shock in the wake of Dado's coffin 10 years ago, when he left us so suddenly. An entire people accompanied the beloved military leader. Torn with grief, his heart cried out: "It's not fair, it's not fair."

A decade later, and for many years still to come, Dado's memory is, and will continue to be an open wound, a sensitive and painful spot in the consciousness—and conscience—of the nation.

From the Sephardic community of Sarajevo, by way of the Shomer Hatzair group in Zagreb, Dado's pioneering path led him to Eretz Israel and placed him at the forefront of the fighters and builders of our independence.

In the bloody battle fields of the

War of Independence, in the desperate, wearying and crucial campaign for Jerusalem, there was Dado. He fought with the Palmach and those who broke the siege of Jerusalem, as commander and comrade, a man beloved and admired. Colonia and the Kastel, Givat Haradim and San Simon, Mt. Zion and the gates of the Old City—those who went forth to do battle in these places were few, and those who returned were fewer still.

Dado was one of those who shaped the IDF's fighting spirit and doctrines, one of those who built the armored corps to be the spearhead and mailed fist of its land forces.

Dado led the Northern Command during the fight for our essential water sources, and he headed the victorious forces in the battles on the Golan Heights and in Samaria during the Six Day War. In the war-after-the-war, Dado stood by the residents of the North and forged their determined stand in the face of terror attacks and shelling.

As chief of general staff, Dado continued to build and shape the might of the IDF and prepare it for the test of war.

The terrible experience of the Yom Kippur War exposed many faults in Israel: boastfulness and complacency, arrogance and overconfidence. The political leadership

was not able to prevent war, and the military leadership did not foresee it.

War is the supreme test of every military leader, and Dado met it with unsurpassed success. Pitfalls and weaknesses emerge in every war, but what matters—in national and historical terms—is how a war ends, and not how it begins. Dado succeeded in leading Israel's forces from the terrible opening circumstances of the war to the height of victory at its end.

He was the architect of the war that brought Israel its greatest victory, but he was also the last to fall in this war that, unfortunately, has left a distorted imprint on the national consciousness.

But the conclusion of the Yom Kippur War opened the path to peace...The talks that Dado conducted with Egypt's Gen. Gamsay at Kilometer 101 led later to interim agreements and, later still, to the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. Dado did not have the privilege of seeing the blessed fruits of victory. His life was taken from him before his time.

Dado paid a heavy price indeed. In thinking about what happened to him, I cannot help but reflect on a number of standards of conduct in our public life that were applied then, as well as now.

Is it really true that all are equal

before the law, or do some have to pay a heavier price than others? Are we really careful to apply in every case that basic principle of Jewish law which holds that every man, no matter how much he has fallen, is provided with the right and the opportunity to defend himself, to atone for his misdeeds and to win back his good name?

Does not the sword of public criticism strike unfairly at times, in that it sweeps too quickly over a person's achievements and basic contributions to our society, and cuts them away with a stinging rejection?

I don't know if there are clear-cut answers to these troubling questions, but we should nevertheless always keep them in mind. It is my feeling that Dado was burdened by the sense that he had been branded for life for things to which he had devoted his entire life. And in the end, he paid for it with his life.

Golda once said a beautiful thing about Dado: "There are some people who light up your heart when you see them. Dado was one of them."

As long as we—as his comrades in arms and friends—are alive, we will never forget Dado. History, which records great deeds and the people who shape our fate, will judge David Elazar with favour and will inscribe him on its pages in letters of gold.

Ne'eman: Unrealistic to buy French reactors now

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Purchasing nuclear reactors from France is not a realistic option for Israel both economically and because of the conditions set by the French, Tehiya MK Yuval Ne'eman told Israel Radio yesterday.

He said that in 1982, when he had been science and technology minister, the French had agreed to sell Israel a reactor, but that had not been publicized because the "yes" had been "yes, but" with strings

attached which were unacceptable to Israel. The French promise that was leaked during Premier Shimon Peres's visit to France had been a repeat of the 1982 offer, he said.

The drop in world oil prices was another reason making purchase of a reactor unrealistic, he argued.

Ne'eman said that during his tenure as minister in the Begin administration, he instructed those studying the possibility of nuclear energy for electricity production to look

into the building of reactors underground, rather than by trying to purchase existing reactors. Ne'eman said.

But later, speaking on the radio's English news programme, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that one disaster should not affect Israel's decisions on nuclear power. The main considerations should be a lessened dependence on imported oil and coal, and the lower price of electricity produced by nuclear power, he said.

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MILITARY JUSTICE CODE—V

Double standard seen in army punishment

By ASHER WALLFISH

The first four parts of this series sought to show how the generals kept the courts to hold for eight years in their efforts to buy up reform of military justice procedures. The Knesset will shortly amend the law to enable partial reform, making for more independent, and hence more professional, judges in military courts. The remaining reform, which would have removed the senior commanders' privilege of cancelling sentences, is still blocked.

The systems of the "endorsing authority" whereby senior commanders must either approve or mitigate sentences of military courts has created a double standard: permissiveness for the mostly officer, minority, and rigorous punishment for the majority of soldiers.

Such is the considered view of an unimpeachable legal source, well-versed in military as well as civil law, in a recent conversation with *The Jerusalem Post*.

"Ordinary soldiers, as well as military court judges, are liable to be demoralized because of a procedure dependent on good connections and favouritism. The system persists in order to maintain a parallel pipeline of intercession up through the chain of command. Officers are keen to curry favour with their superiors, even directly with the senior commanders, for whom the power of mitigation has become a matter of

convenience, to prove that absolute authority is always in their hands," the source said.

When the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee prepared the amendment to the Military Justice Law, but rejected the proposal to do away with the "endorsing authority," it made light of the most detailed critique of that mitigating procedure yet drafted. It was prepared by Dr. Mordechai Kremnitzer, senior lecturer in military law at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, specially for the committee.

Kremnitzer collected all the arguments known to have been advanced justifying the privilege of senior commanders to overturn military court sentences, and dissected them one by one. These arguments include the following:

For: If senior commanders are trusted in matters of life and death, why not trust them in matters of justice?

Against: Because they have neither training nor experience in judicial matters.

For: A senior commander's overall responsibility must include the power to approve or cancel a court sentence.

Against: A senior commander has no power to bring a soldier to trial, or to give him a stiffer sentence. The power to mitigate a sentence contradicts the principle of separation of authority.

For: Senior commanders would become isolated from the military justice system if their powers of mitigation were removed.

Against: Senior commanders are represented by the military prosecution and do not hesitate to make their views known to prosecutors in specific cases. Military courts in any case include officers who are not lawyers.

Where they have upheld sentences, their prestige has not been enhanced.

For: Military courts cannot possibly take into consideration all the factors which must be allowed for when meting out punishment.

Against: Military courts enjoy unlimited statutory discretion, unlike civil courts, and can consider every possible subjective as well as objective factor.

For: Military court judges don't understand military matters.

Against: The army has not suggested abolishing military courts and making do with civil courts only. Just as civil courts are acknowledged competent to adjudicate in the most specialized of fields, so are military courts, which can draw on any expertise they seek.

For: Military court sentences are stiffer than sentences in civil courts.

Against: Military courts do not hand down sentences stiffer than those demanded by the military prosecution. The remedy, if one is sought, is for the military prosecution to be more flexible to start with, and not demand a stiff sentence during the trial, following which it recommends mitigation by the senior commander.

For: Military courts, which contain a mix of professional jurists and ordinary officers, cannot be compared with civil courts.

Against: The non-professionals on a military bench generally make for a lighter sentence. Unlike the senior commander, who constitutes the endorsing authority, the ordinary officers on the bench are both versed, and personally involved, in every facet of the case. As "lay" judges, the non-professionals are guided by the president of the military court who is a professional.

For: Armies in other countries have an endorsing procedure for military court sentences.

Against: No army, in any country, has an endorsing procedure over its supreme military appeals court, as in the IDF. In Britain and in the U.S., appeals against a military court judgment come before a civil

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TODAY

Character building

Lea Levavi hears about a programme which prepares youngsters for the trials and tribulations of adolescence.



(Israel Talley)

Saying 'no' without guilt

Improving one's self-image is the first step on the road to assertiveness, educational counsellor Lea Gazit tells Gloria Deutsch.

IS THERE really a need to teach assertiveness in our country? Some people would argue that Israelis are assertive enough.

Lea Gazit, an educational counsellor and group co-ordinator, has been teaching the subject to women for four years now and is soon to open the first course for men. Her groups of between 15 and 20 women are booked up weeks in advance.

Assertiveness has been recognized as an issue for over a decade now, mainly in England and the U.S. In *Your Perfect Right*, Drs. Robert Alberti and Michael Emmons define it as "behaviour that allows a person to express honest feelings comfortably, to be direct and straightforward, and to exercise personal rights without denying the rights of others and without experiencing undue anxiety and guilt."

In *The Assertive Woman* by Stanley Phelps and Nancy Aldrich, the authors explain the notion as an offshoot of the feminist movement. They write that it teaches women to assert themselves as a complement to their heightened awareness of changing values and roles. The assertive woman learns to overcome or reduce the anxiety that often accompanies significant change.

Research has also been done to show that women are by nature less assertive than men, the result of the socialization process - submissiveness is seen as a feminine attribute and assertiveness as a masculine one.

"Women believe that they have to be what others expect of them," says Gazit. "On the other hand, they are ideal for teaching in a group situation, because they support each other, unlike men, who are more closed."

The first step is to improve the woman's self-image. On a heart-shaped paper she has to write her name and three or four of her positive qualities.

"The heart is symbolic of the emotions," explains Gazit. "Women are basically modest and not used to seeing themselves in a good light - that's the whole problem. [The exercise] teaches them to know themselves."

Some can't think of anything to write. Others write that they help others, show patience to their hus-

bands and children, and are good at handwork.

"Very few relate to their intellectual side," says Gazit.

At the second of the course's 12 meetings, the participants have to describe themselves positively to the group, explaining what they're good at, be it cooking, handicrafts, aerobic dancing, or anything else.

They also have to explain why they have taken the course. The answers to that are especially illuminating. "To live in peace with myself," said one. "To reduce the conflict between work and family," said another. "To improve my self-confidence and communication with my husband," said a third.

Few of the women who take the courses hold top professional jobs; many are housewives, clerks and teachers. However, one woman in a "top job" said she was attending the course to improve her relationship with her husband, because she was the dominant one and assertiveness steers a middle way between aggressiveness and passivity.

"We teach the value of a quiet but authoritative tone of voice, and the ability to be a good listener," says Gazit.

She gives sample situations which can be handled in different ways: "Friends phone to say they want to come over. It's not convenient as you had other plans. What do you do?"

The passive reaction would be to answer dishonestly and welcome them. The aggressive reaction would be to flare up and refuse categorically. The assertive woman would answer nicely but firmly that she is happy to hear from them, she's very busy right now but she'll be in touch. "How to say 'no' and not feel guilty is the ABC of assertiveness," explains Gazit.

In another hypothetical situation, the exhausted mother comes home from work to find the tidy house which she left now in disarray and the children clamouring for their schnitzel and chips.

The passive woman would feel guilt at leaving the children alone, would cook their lunch and bottle up her resentment inside. The aggressive woman would scream at the children and play on their guilt feelings, but make the lunch anyway.

The assertive response would be, "I know you're hungry, but I am very tired so I'm going to have a rest now. You can get yourselves a sandwich, and please tidy up."

Instruction includes physical exercises to teach correct body language. The body has to be taught to express self-confidence.

"We had a social worker in one of the groups who was nearly doubled over. We all nagged her about sitting up straight which eventually she did," Gazit recalls.

Assertiveness training helps with sexual relationships, teaching women how to say "no." But the course also teaches women to initiate sex. At the end of the course, a meeting is held with the husbands, who usually report improved communication with their partners and in some cases an improved sex life.

"Learning to be assertive has never done a marriage any harm," says Gazit.

One course alumna is Ruthy, a young woman who returned from abroad to a host of problems. Her husband was often away from home, leaving her to cope alone with all the domestic issues. Friends told her about the course.

"From the first moment it gave me strength," Ruthy says. "I felt I was not alone but had someone to share my problems with. It was a luxury to get out once a week and meet other women."

Today she uses her new-found power in a new career as an ambitious freelance journalist.

Learning assertiveness has also been found to be effective in physical afflictions such as head and backache which are often psychosomatic. Gazit tells the story of one of her graduates, a housewife suffering from constant headaches. She never allowed herself to rest in the afternoon out of guilt feelings, felt unworthy and was bitter towards her family. After the course, she arrived at a different conclusion.

"She's satisfied with herself and has put an end to her feelings of guilt and inadequacy," Gazit says. Now she rests when she wants to and goes out once a week to a folk-dancing group. Her headaches have disappeared and, best of all, she has a good, warm relationship with her husband and children.

ABRAHAM HEMMO envies the Palestinians because they still have something to fight for. "No, of course I wouldn't want to change places with them," said the retired police officer, who has developed a programme to nip adolescent problems in the bud. "But in Israel and other Western countries, young people don't have ideology, don't have challenges, sometimes don't have a reason to live, as far as they can see."

Hemmo, who coached the national basketball team and Maccabi Tel Aviv in addition to his police work, has had much experience with young people - he headed police youth departments in Haifa and Tel Aviv for many years - and contends that young people today have it harder than in previous generations. The idea sounded incredible at first hearing. What about youngsters who grew up in times of economic hardship, during wars, in the Holocaust?

"Those youngsters faced hardships but they had a purpose," he said. "Today, children are healthier, economically better off and better informed than we were. They learn to use computers and the whole world comes into their living-room with a flick of the TV switch. But they don't have God, or a rebbe, or even parents they admire and respect."

This gap, he believes, is the root not only of crime, violence and delinquency, but also of escapism, which comes in many forms: too much sleep, drugs, alcohol, mystic cults (or return to religion), depression and suicide or running away from home.

The programme which he and his wife Mira, an English teacher and high school principal, have developed does not deal with these topics specifically. There are other school programmes which handle drug or alcohol abuse, violence and other ills of modern society. "What we want to do is help the youngster learn to cope by finding strengths of

which he or she was previously unaware."

WHEN HE started building the programme, Hemmo, who also holds a master's degree in criminology, went back to the work of criminologists who have theories about why people commit crimes. After distilling the hundreds of answers in the literature into broad categories with the help of a computer, Hemmo drew the conclusion that people who deviate from society's norms tend to have low self-image, little self-confidence and a high need for sensation-seeking and danger. "We want to increase the children's self-image and self-confidence but lower their need for sensation and danger," Hemmo said.

What actually happens in the classroom in one of the 120 schools in which the programme is now being implemented? Each lesson starts with a theme or a question which is put to the pupils. (Hemmo provides a teacher's guide, as well as a parent's guide and the work pages for the pupil. The sale of these materials supports the programme. Hemmo said, though he and his wife give their time voluntarily.)

The work page for a particular lesson may ask the pupil in whom he or she will confide on particular issues from sexual problems to school difficulties. "Kids on moshavim tend to confide in their parents on many subjects because they often have no one else," Hemmo said. "Kibbutz kids hardly ever list their parents among their confidants."

"City kids also are reluctant to go to their parents. I remember once I was watching my son play basketball and I made a suggestion. He told me I don't know what I'm talking about and that his coach gave him different advice. His coach knows my history in basketball and is thrilled every time he sees me, but my son thinks I don't know anything."

"Part of the problem is that parents today are very busy investing

100 per cent of their energy outside the home. They come home tired. Middle-class parents compensate with money and material goods but don't give affection; poor parents give plenty of affection but their children feel deprived materially."

After each pupil has written down his answer, the class is divided into small groups to compare and discuss responses or to do role playing based on the initial question. The third phase is a discussion in which the entire class takes part.

Mira Hemmo said the fourth phase is the most important. "We tell children to take responsibility but we don't give them many real opportunities," she said. "A few become madrichim (counsellors) in the youth movements but there is little room for children to take responsibility in the formal educational programme."

"The responsibility we provide in our lessons is that each pupil must select a behavioural trait to fulfil. If the lesson was about character traits, a pupil could decide to try to develop certain character traits he or she thinks desirable but does not yet possess. If the lesson was about whom to tell what, a pupil could decide to try to talk to his parents about some problem they have hitherto kept secret."

"The task has to be attainable, not a plan to climb Mount Everest, and it has to be appropriate to the pupil. At future lessons, he can report on attempts to carry out the task, both successes and failures."

THE HEMMOS are not daunted by scepticism about their programme's effect on vandalism, violence in the schools, children taking drugs and other current problems. The fact that 120 schools are already using the programme and many more are knocking on their door is all the proof they need.

"When we talk to parents, they are enthusiastic because they recognize the problems we discuss as the problems they face with their own

children," Mira said, adding. "Teachers involved in the programme say it helps them as much as it helps their pupils."

Even a sceptic can talk to the Hemmos for hours about their ideas without getting bored. Mira's observation that "we are raising a generation of animals with brains, like computers" cannot leave you apathetic. Then, when you think you have heard all you need to hear, Hemmo throws out the thought that our society is becoming more and more matriarchal though we are refusing to see what is happening.

"The people with the real influence, teachers, for example, are women. It doesn't bother me that ministers are men. Most of them are strongly influenced by their wives."

"Someone like my wife can have a profound influence on young people as a high school principal, but we pretend it isn't so. She bears my name and I'm supposedly the head of the family. Women work twice as hard as men, between their careers and their home responsibilities, but we still claim we're the strong ones."

The Hemmo programme is designed for use in junior high and high schools. One principal of an eight-year elementary school, however, was so pleased with the way the programme worked in his seventh and eighth grade classes that he asked for a programme for the lower grades. An elementary school programme is now being prepared.

"It will deal more with safety, being careful of strangers, health precautions - things parents don't have time to teach their children anymore," Hemmo said. "When they get a little older, they'll be ready for our adolescent programme."

By now, the interview had lasted almost two hours. There was enough material for a book. That didn't faze Hemmo, though. "Go ahead and write the book," he said. "We want to export the programme abroad and a book in English would help us

Freedom from pain

Study of Pain and one of the world's top authorities on pain therapy, adds that there is an "outright neglect of the problem of pain - in contrast to the problem of cancer - by oncologists, medical educators, research institutions and cancer agencies."

A discussion paper published by the WHO explains that "a major problem has been fear of addiction. So pervasive is it that the experts preferred to refer to narcotics - without which there could be no freedom from pain - as 'opioids,' because narcotics usually connote addiction and abuse."

"While that is far from the truth in the case of cancer pain, it is still the dominant belief even among health professionals. Indeed, physicians often under-prescribe and nurses under-dose from apprehension that patients may become addicted to drugs," the WHO paper noted.

Dr. John Bonica, the founder of the International Association for the Study of Pain, said that "a major problem has been fear of addiction. So pervasive is it that the experts preferred to refer to narcotics - without which there could be no freedom from pain - as 'opioids,' because narcotics usually connote addiction and abuse."

ABOUT SIX MILLION cases of new cancer in all forms are di-

agnosed annually worldwide. The disease accounts for four million deaths a year, a tenth of the total mortality. More than three and a half million people are believed to suffer from cancer pain daily. And their suffering is needless.

Dr. Robert Twycross of Churchill Hospital, Oxford, observes: "Drugs are the mainstay of cancer-pain management. If used correctly - the right dose in the right time intervals - they are effective in a high percentage of patients." Recent studies suggest, adds the WHO, that "professional and public expectations in cancer pain control should be raised considerably."

New global guidelines on cancer pain management were issued recently by the WHO on the basis of fresh studies. They have been tried with a notably high success rate at the Saitama Cancer Centre, Tokyo, under the direction of Dr. Fumikazu Takeda.

The drugs administered in the programme increase in strength from non-opioids (aspirin and paracetamol) to mild (codeine) and then strong (morphine) opioids, until the patient is free from pain. If a drug proves ineffective, then a stronger, rather than a different, drug is prescribed. They are administered "by the clock" to avert, rather than to ease, pain. Additional agents might also be used, such as psychotropic drugs to calm fears.

The WHO guidelines place preference on the oral administration of drugs in order to allow patients to remain at home, living as independent lives as possible. In cases of far advanced cancer, the experts recommend that family members should play a medical role - and that they should be trained in the administration of drugs and the preparation of special diets.

"The WHO recommends that, 'Families should receive financial help, including paid leave from work, from their governments and employers. What is needed is a support system for patients in the face of impending death.'"

(London Observer Service)

Trenches or diapers

2,000 "Zahra Camps," newspapers said, Zahra is the title of Fatima, daughter of the Moslem prophet Mohammed.

Some women have already been trained, but supreme leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini gave women's mobilization a big push last month when he recommended they undergo military training for defensive purposes. There is no talk yet of sending them to the Gulf war front.

Newspapers said the type of training envisaged for women would take one week if they lived at the camp or two weeks if they commuted from home. "The courses will include use of weapons, first aid and emergency action in enemy air raids or chemical attacks," the paper quoted a woman commander as saying.

A SENIOR clergyman wrote in the *Kayhan* newspaper recently that

some quarters with "reactionary paganistic ideas" had resisted Khomeini's order to mobilize women.

"Apparently some people want to repeat the same thing they did before, teaching women for a while how to assemble and dismantle weapons and then send them back to their kitchens again," Hojatoleslam Hossein Rawhani wrote.

He criticized slogans like "The woman's trench is the home," which discouraged female participation in politics, and occasional attempts in Iran to segregate buses and university classrooms.

(Renter) Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

Holocaust Day Literature

ATLAS OF THE HOLOCAUST
Martin Gilbert
A stark, compelling record of the Holocaust's rampage through Europe from a historical and statistical point of view. With 316 comprehensive, fully annotated maps, Gilbert traces every phase of the Holocaust in every corner of the continent. Softcover, 256 pages. Published by Michael Joseph Ltd. PRICE: NIS 15.80 SPECIAL OFFER: NIS 13.50

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One of the most astonishing stories to come out of World War II. A true story of a man who spent two years in Auschwitz, escaped, and made his way through constant danger across Poland to freedom. Published by Grove Press, softcover, 359 pages. PRICE: NIS 9.50

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HOUSE OF DOLLS
Ka-Tzetnik 135633
A shocking story based on a diary kept by a young Jewess who was captured in Poland when she was fourteen years old and subjected to enforced prostitution in a Nazi labour camp. Over five million copies sold, translated into 16 languages. Published by Granada, softcover, 222 pages. PRICE: NIS 5.50

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An award-winning book telling of the destruction of a family, proudly Austrian, but who also happened to be Jewish - and therefore condemned to death by the Anschluss. Critically acclaimed, this

talents, chosen for the "Women's Orchestra" of Auschwitz. Playing for time, the women knew at all times that their lives depended on the whims of the SS. Published by Sphere Books, softcover, 253 pages. PRICE: NIS 4.20

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COMPANY RESULTS

Profit at Hapoalim Inv. up tenfold

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

Hapoalim Investment Company reported a ten-fold increase in its net, inflation-adjusted profits for 1985, to almost NIS 1.6 million. The company's adjusted capital means grew accordingly, to NIS 30.2m. However, the primary contributor to the after-tax improvement was the sharply reduced tax bill of NIS 2.5m., down from 1984's 6.5m. The 1984 tax payment had all but wiped out Hapoalim Investment's pre-tax profits, so that its "bottom line" stemmed entirely from equity investments in affiliated companies.

This picture was reversed last year. Pre-tax profits actually fell, to NIS 5.4m., but with the tax bite reduced from 99.9% to 46.7%, the net position was vastly better, although losses in affiliates this time reduced the figure from NIS 2.9m. to NIS 1.6m.

Hapoalim Investments is a growing presence in the investment field, with involvement in industry, computers, trade, financial services and other sectors. In order to concentrate its activities in high-tech firms, the company last year established a new subsidiary, Hapoalim Technologies, which will seek to become a partner in start-up or more established enterprises, providing financial and managerial resources.

Mishkan Mortgage Bank, Hapoalim's subsidiary in the mortgage field, reported net adjusted profits of NIS 2m., down from an equivalent NIS 3.16m. in 1984. Unlike some other mortgage banks which have reported results for 1985, Mishkan did not see all its gross profit eaten up by taxes. Even here, though, the gross profit remained almost unchanged, at NIS 5.45m., and the increased tax provisions, NIS 3.33m. compared to NIS 2.18m. caused the deterioration

in net profit.

Mishkan's adjusted balance sheet grew 27%, to almost NIS 1,600m., and with the addition of its three subsidiaries, to NIS 1,640m. Of this total, over 90% represent loans, with the loan portfolio growing 30.6% in 1985. The net return on capital last year stood at 13.2%.

All of these figures are provided in managing-director Amnon Kreuzer's report to shareholders, included in the financial statements, as required by stock exchange regulations.

Kreuzer is careful to avoid mention of the fall in net profit, however, much less to analyze what caused it. Mishkan's expansion in 1985 is referred to, but the shareholder is not told what plans, if any, his company has for the current year.

Development and Mortgage, the mortgage subsidiary of the Discount Group, wound up with a loss for 1985. The reason, as with other banks in this sector, is that although the company made NIS 3.6m. in gross profits (down from an equivalent NIS 4.2m. in 1984), taxes took 107.15% of that total, leaving a loss of NIS 258,517. In 1984, by contrast, the tax bite was a "mere" 98.4%.

In Development and Mortgage, unlike in Mishkan, joint managing-directors Eldar and Shemesh do not attempt to ignore the single most relevant figure of their annual statement. In fact, their report explains the make-up and background to the apparently incredible fact that their company paid away in taxes a sum larger than all its profits.

From their notes it emerges that the amount of advance taxation that the company paid over the year was NIS 3.4m. This, however, is after the deduction of a further NIS 1.7m. which is owing from the tax authorities to the company. But this latter

sum has not actually been paid back, so that Development and Mortgage has a grand total of NIS 5.2m., equivalent to 24% of its adjusted capital - sitting in a non-interest bearing deposit at the Treasury.

This sum represents tax advances which should eventually be paid back. In the interim - a period of several years - the money is in the Treasury's use, not the company's. These are the dry facts of Israeli tax law in 1986.

Delek, one of the three domestic fuel companies that comprise the government-sponsored cartel in the Israeli energy market, reported a 12% drop in adjusted net profits for 1985. These totalled NIS 11.9m., compared to an equivalent NIS 13.5m. in 1984. Gross profits grew from NIS 26.9m. to NIS 30.6m. but higher taxes ensured that the bottom line would shrink.

A wide-ranging report to shareholders from Delek chairman Moshe Benno Gitter (the company's two main owners are Hapoalim and the Discount group) reviews the dramatic events in the world oil market in the course of 1985 and early 1986, the rather less dramatic local oil market and, finally, the developments within the company itself.

The company's purchases, sales and investments, as well as the changes in its financial statements stemming from new accountancy rules, are all reviewed at length. The key financial statistics are also noted, although no serious analysis is made of them.

What might be seen as surprising in a report of such rare thoroughness among Israeli registered companies, is the absence of any discussion of the recent proposal to free, or privatize, the Israeli oil market, thereby breaking up the cosy cartel in which Delek has always lived and profited.



Bezek put this six-unit mobile public telephone at the service of people at the Mimon festival in Jerusalem last week. (Brian Henderson)

EC court boosts campaign for lower European air fares

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters). - The European Court of Justice last week gave a boost to the campaign for lower air fares in Europe when it ruled that price-fixing by airlines and governments was illegal.

The court said price-fixing broke European Community (EC) laws designed to ensure fair competition in the 12-nation group.

The outcome was welcomed by the European Commission, the EC's executive body, which has supported attempts to break down airlines' protection from foreign competition.

A spokesman for EC Competition Commissioner Peter Sutherland said the judgement was a vindication of the Commission's opposition to price-fixing.

"It is a green light for deregulation," he said, adding that EC ministers would have to speed up the

adoption of Commission proposals on air transport.

Britain and the Netherlands have supported the Commission's stand against protection for national airlines. The Council of Ministers has yet to adopt the Commission's proposals.

Diplomats said the ruling would be welcomed by independent airlines, travel agents and consumer groups, which want fewer restrictions on air travel and cheaper fares in Europe.

Patrick Montier, lawyer for the French travel agency Nouvelles Frontières which began the case, said: "We have won on the basic question... we have been fighting for this for years."

The ruling would not mean airlines would be immediately forced to cut fares, he said.

Percentage of women drivers unchanged

There were more women at the wheel last year than in 1984, but women drivers are still a minority in Israel, constituting less than one-third of all licence holders, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported.

Meanwhile, the overall number of licence holders increased by 5 per cent last year over 1984, reaching a total of 1,315,700. Almost one fifth of these people - 17 per cent - have

less than two years of driving experience.

Three out of ten people have a licence of some sort, with a ratio of 1.7 drivers per every transportation vehicle.

The number of women drivers increased by 7 per cent over 1984, reaching a total of 413,000, but still representing 31 per cent of all drivers as they did in 1984.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	BANK OF ISRAEL Representative Rates
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1.4782
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	2.2438
FRANCE	MARK	0.6888
FRANCE	FRANC	0.0289
FRANCE	GULDEN	0.5929
FRANCE	FRANC	0.7989
FRANCE	KRONA	0.2083
FRANCE	KRONE	0.2101
FRANCE	KRONE	0.1808
FRANCE	MARK	0.2948
FRANCE	MARK	1.0725
FRANCE	DOLLAR	1.0633
FRANCE	MARK	0.7125
FRANCE	FRANC	0.3275

Navigational system for driverless vehicle

Haifa firm wins important international tender

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - The Servolex advanced control systems company of Kiryat Bialik has won a prestigious order in the face of stiff international competition to design a navigational system for a driverless vehicle.

High-tech firms from the U.S., Japan and France competed for the tender placed by an American research institute.

The autonomous vehicle is being designed for use off the road, on rough terrain, primarily for military purposes, although it could have applications for agriculture, civil engineering and other civilian uses.

The navigational system comprises an electro-optic scanner for three-dimensional surface mapping, which will enable the vehicle to avoid

obstacles, said a Servolex spokesman.

It can also be used when adverse weather conditions reduce visibility to zero, whether the vehicle is being driven manually or automatically.

The spokesman said the navigational unit, which is already in the development stage, can be interfaced with other systems based on global (star) or magnetic navigation.

He declined to give details of the financial aspects of the contract, but added that the firm's success in winning the tender would probably gain it more orders for the system.

The company is involved in various other projects, including the development, in partnership with an American firm, of robot security guards.

Centenary gifts

at Mercedes-Benz

STUTTGART (Reuters). - Mercedes car and truck maker Daimler-Benz announced on Thursday a 76 per cent surge in profits last year and said it would increase its payout to shareholders to celebrate a company centenary.

Daimler said the parent company's after-tax profit leapt to 1.25 billion marks (\$577 million) last year from DM711m. (\$328m.) in 1984.

Turnover increased by a more modest 16 per cent, to 37.1b. marks (\$17.1b.).

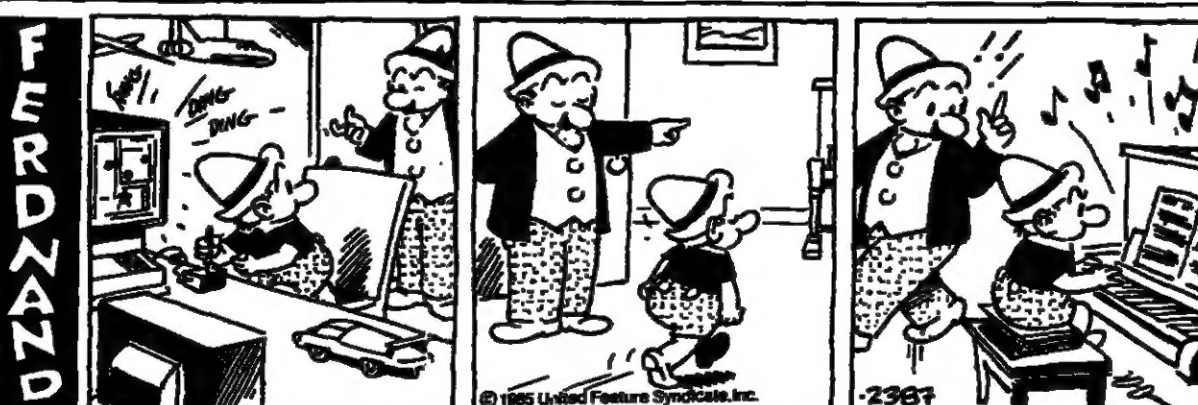
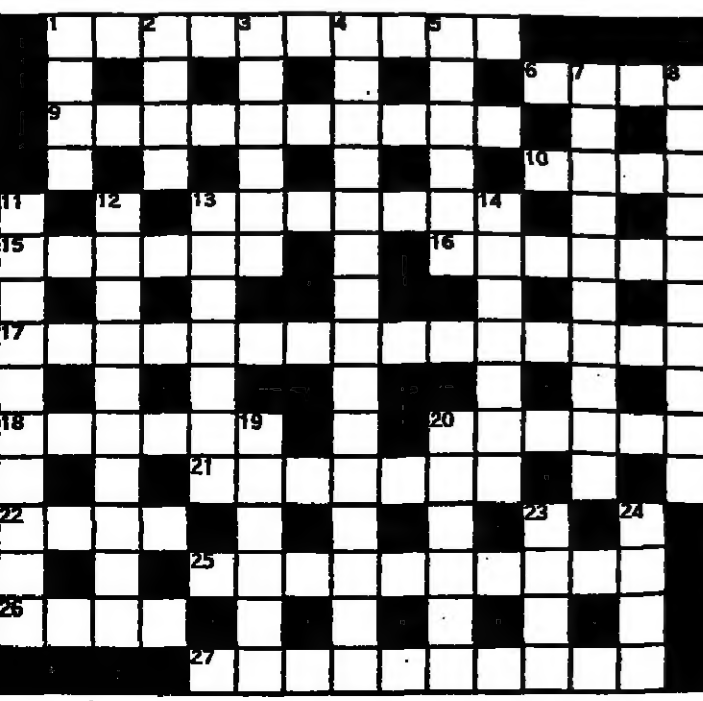
To mark the construction of Germany's first cars by the company founders Carl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler 100 years ago, the firm said it would increase the dividend by 1.50 marks (69 cents) to 12 marks (\$5.5) for each share with a face value of 50 marks (\$23).

Shareholders will also receive a 2.50 mark (\$1.15) bonus, plus one free share for every seven they hold.

A company spokesman said Daimler's car business was performing "brilliantly".

ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Muscle needed for measuring angles? (10)
 - Heroic account of record by Olympic finalists (4)
 - Stopping-place on a line, still (10)
 - Lots of herrings begin rotting in tin (4)
 - Baby carried by Sue, we hear (7)
 - Remove spring from lock? (6)
 - Hospital with ideal prescription for salt (6)
 - But they do not depict street-scenes only (8,7)
 - Great Dane who flopped on the beach? (8)
 - One by one, the team appears (6)
 - Co. in money trouble - prudent management needed (7)
 - God of silence (4)
 - Old Chester declared to be laid waste (10)
 - Ring and talk over what to put in pudding (4)
 - SW caterers toss this salad ingredient (10)
- DOWN**
- Job to get a stout steak, they say (4)
 - But square-cuts can be played here (4)
 - Hairline fracture - i.e., missing from the nose (6)
 - Competitors in it must be cheered (11,4)
 - Forceful forward flow when Huron's in storm (6)
 - Liberal premises renovated to house four (10)
 - Acquainted by study? Mostly the opposite with worker (10)
 - Puss wild here in France - love us, that is fishy! (10)
 - Shake City leaders levelling the score and clearing up (10)
 - Archbishop Tarrier, for example (7)
 - Low, heart-broken and extremely lonely (7)
 - City-district maze not in order makes people itchy... (6)
 - ... some extreme tickling makes people sick (6)
 - Thoroughfare you once followed could be an eyesore (4)
 - Brainwaves a bit short in mid-month (4)



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Tel Aviv: Benay, 174 Ditzgoff, 222388. Briet, 28 King George, 283731.

Netanya: Hadassah, 24 Herzl, 222423. Haifa: Leumi, 3 Hassan Shulit, 672274.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Hadassah Ein Kerem (pediatrics, obstetrics, surgery, orthopedics).

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Netanya: Laniado

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Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems, Tel. 683828, 683902, 14 Bithlehem Rd.

QUICK CROSSWORD

1 Rap

4 Aquatic birds

11 Idealistic

12 Board-game

13 Silly

15 In excess of

17 Half-dozen

19 Shut

22 London district

23 City fortress

27 Soggy shore

29 Musical drama

30 Old soldier

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Friday's Solutions

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Down: 1. Deposited; 2. Sailors

Horanipe; 3. Resign; 4. Capered; 5. Ten Commandments; 6. Gorse; 8. Hal; 9. Neglected; 16. Trestle; 17. Possess; 18. Aesop; 19. Tests.

21. Theatrical

23. Ob-producing tree

24. Ceramic ware

26. Slow, sleeping manner of speaking

28. Biting, pungent

WORLD NEWS

Lower oil prices will cut U.S. deficit

NEW YORK (Reuters). - Lower oil prices are likely to reduce the U.S. budget deficit for fiscal 1987 by \$10 billion from the \$182b. projected in February, according to the White House Budget Director, James Miller, said at the New York Economic Club yesterday that the figure is a

rough estimate which takes into account the impact that cheaper oil will have on lowering interest rates and stimulating economic growth.

World oil prices have fallen about 60 per cent to about \$13 a barrel since the beginning of the year.

Foreign company hits oil in Pearl River basin

PEKING (AFP). - A U.S.-Japanese petroleum consortium has hit oil in the mouth of China's Pearl River, near a producing well drilled by the Chinese seven years ago, the New China News agency reported. It is the 10th producing well drilled in the 147,000 square kilometre Pearl River basin.

No African Monetary Fund just yet

YAOUNDE (Reuters). - African planning and economy ministers meeting in Cameroon recently have failed to reach agreement on a controversial plan to set up an African Monetary Fund that would supplement the role of the much-criticized International Monetary Fund.

Drop in remittances hits Bangladesh

DHAKA (Reuters). - A drop in remittances from workers in the Middle East hit by falling oil prices could increase Bangladesh's dependence on foreign aid. Officials said that Bangladesh had expected remittances of \$600 million in the year ending in June, from 470,000 overseas workers, compared with \$450m. in 1985.

Saudi Arabia employs nearly one third of the Bangladeshis working abroad. Remittances are the country's biggest foreign exchange earner after June.

Personal savings grow 9.8% in Japan

TOKYO (AFP). - Personal savings in Japan last year grew 9.8 per cent over 1984 to 43.18 trillion yen (\$239.8 billion), the Bank of Japan said recently.

The 1985 personal savings in banks and other financial institutions brought the outstanding balance to 496.29 trillion yen (\$2.75 trillion) at the end of 1985, the bank said. Behind the growth in 1985 was a solid increase in people's disposable incomes, bank officials said.

Chinese law protects foreign enterprises

PEKING (AP). - The National People's Congress passed a law saying foreign-owned enterprises would never be nationalized except under special circumstances, the state news agency Xinhua said last week.

Close to 3,000 deputies ratified China's 1986-90 five-year plan and passed all the measures put before them by the Communist Party at the congress' closing session in the Great Hall of the People.

If a foreign-owned business were nationalized, its owners would be compensated, the new law said. "Should it prove necessary to do so in the public interest, legal procedures will be followed and reasonable compensation will be made," it said.

Austrian oil industry badly hit by price drop

VIENNA. - The Austrian national oil company OMV is losing heavily in the current oil price decline. Its director general, Dr. Herbert Kaes, said that the downward adjustment in valuation of the company's 9-day stock of crude had resulted in a book loss of \$131 million last year with a further \$87.5m. loss expected in 1986. He said OMV's domestic exploration programme would have to be cut by about \$100m. in 1986.

S. Korea hit by slump in oil rig orders

SEOUL (Reuters). - South Korean shipbuilders have been badly hit by a lack of new orders for offshore oil rigs as a result of declining crude prices.

Following the global decline in the shipping industry, Korean shipbuilders had switched to making offshore oil rigs, which yielded considerable profits until the oil price slump set in. Many companies, such as Daewoo and others firms, have not received any orders this year.

Rockefeller Fund doubles aid to Third World

NEW YORK (AFP). - The Rockefeller Foundation intends to double the amount of aid it gives to the Third World, foundation president Richard Lyman said here Wednesday.

The foundation, which has \$1.3 billion in funds, is initiating a \$300 million, five-year programme aimed mainly at African, Asian and Latin-American countries and focusing on scientific and technological development. The projects planned include bio-genetic research on improving crops, immunization of children against illness, a study of the impact of technological progress and management training.

UK coal industry faces pit closures

LONDON. - A new round of pit closures and job losses in the British coal industry is said to be "imminent" because of the substantial fall in oil prices.

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Argentine need to win today

By PAUL KOHN
TEL AVIV. — One of the world's most glamorous players, Diego Maradona, will feature in Argentina's attack in its last game before the World Cup final in Mexico against Israel at the Ramat Gan Stadium this afternoon. Kick-off is 4.45 p.m.

Maradona arrived at the Accadia Hotel in Herzliya last night where the rest of the Argentine contingent had checked in late Thursday. The Argentinians had a light training session at Ramat Gan on Friday and rested yesterday, following their 1-1 defeat against Norway on Wednesday. Because of that defeat, they have a lot of prestige at stake today.

Argentine manager Carlos Bilardo considered his team unlikely to have lost the game in Oslo. "We conceded a very stupid goal but I'm

satisfied with our performance," he said. He will again be without star striker Jorge Valdano, who led the Real Madrid attack in its 5-1 first leg win over Cologne in the final of the Uefa Cup. Burruchaga, who plays for Nantes in France and new star Claudio Borghi lead the Argentine attack, with Maradona just behind them. Starring in the defence will be Passarella.

A crowd of over 35,000, led by President Chaim Herzog, is expected to see the match, which is being widely covered by the Argentinian press.

For Israel's national team coach Yosef Mirmowitch this will be his last international at the helm of the Israel team. Last night, he gathered his 22 "possibles" to the Shefayim training camp. He will announce his team only shortly before kick off and



TOUGH. — Argentine defender Passarella toughens himself up for today's game against Israel.

after the players have reported in following yesterday's league games.

The Israeli side is likely to be led by Eli Ohana, with either Zaid Arneli or Ronnie Rosenthal, with Uri Malmilian and Moshe Shani as midfielders. Avi Cohen will be at the centre of the defence with Zoran Maric and

Avner Kishon other likely choices in defence.

Avner Han may get preference to goal to Ronnie Rosenthal.

The Argentine line up will be: Passarella, goal; Marticchen, Passarella, Ruggieri, Garre, defender; Giall, Rosetta, Maradona, midfielder; Burruchaga, Borghi, Ahumada, strikers.

Battle for supremacy

By PAUL KOHN
TEL AVIV. — Betar Jerusalem, held to a goalless draw in the mud of their YMCA ground yesterday, lost two valuable points in the blanket finish to the National League championship.

The other three contestants for the title all won — Maccabi Haifa beat Hapoel Jerusalem 3-0 with three second half goals, Maccabi Tel Aviv bettered Maccabi Netanya 2-0 and Hapoel Tel Aviv won by the same score over Shimshon. With three games to play, and nine points at stake, Maccabi Haifa and Maccabi Tel Aviv are level on 51 points, one ahead of Hapoel Tel Aviv, with Betar two further points behind.

The Tel Aviv teams, who both played at the Bloomfield Stadium before 13,000 spectators, lost their form. Although Hapoel Tel Aviv fielded four new young players they looked better than they have done for several weeks. Shabtay Levy opened the scoring in the 15th minute, heading in an Eli Yanni pass. Six minutes later, it was Yanni who drove in a perfect pass by the highly talented 18-year-old Lior Baranes. Goalkeeper Yomtov Talias, who was preferred to Arie Alter, had an outstanding game, that included saving a second-half penalty taken by Shimshon's Avi Malka.

Maccabi Tel Aviv returned to top form against Maccabi Netanya, scoring their seventh consecutive win. Menashe Shimonov set them on their way in the 22nd minute, after

Motti Iwanir took a free kick, which was headed on by Haim Goldberg, for defender Shimshonov to nod in. A second header by Erez Lulu in the 53rd minute put paid to any Netanya hopes. Lulu and Avi Cohen had fine games.

Haifa fans were in a state of frustration as they heard the Tel Aviv scores, while their own Maccabi failed to turn one-way traffic towards the Hapoel Jerusalem goal at Kiryat Eliezer into goals. Time and again the Haifa strikers, Rosenthal, Arneli and Maman shot wide of the posts, over the bar or straight at Yishai Ben-Arush, the Jerusalem goalkeeper.

The impasse was finally broken in the 63rd minute when Ronnie Rosenthal turned in a chance created on the left wing by Arneli. Moshe Selektor repeated the act almost immediately. Then it was Arneli himself who clinched the 3-0 win in the 75th minute. This was Arneli's 13th goal of the season, to put him at the top of the National League scorers, one more than Doron Robinson and two ahead of Motti Iwanir. Jerusalem's Yacov Buzaglo got a red card for abusing a linesman after he was taken off by Zvi Rosen. In Jerusalem, the frustration was even more intense. The game against Maccabi Petah Tikva was played some of the time in heavy rain and all the time on a disgracefully soggy, slippery pitch. The home players spent fully 85 of the 90 minutes moving on the Petah Tikva

National League									
Shimshon	0	Hapoel TA	2	Standings after 27 games	W	D	L	Goals	Pts
Macc. Netanya	0	Macc. TA	2	1. Macc. Haifa	14	4	4	42-16	51
Betar J'm	0	Macc. PT	0	2. Hapoel TA	14	4	4	40-21	51
Macc. Haifa	3	Hapoel J'm	0	3. Hapoel TA	14	4	4	40-21	51
Selektor 76	1	Hapoel J'm	0	4. Betar J'm	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel J'm	0	5. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		6. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		7. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		8. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		9. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		10. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		11. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		12. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		13. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		14. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		15. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		16. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		17. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		18. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		19. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		20. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		21. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		22. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		23. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		24. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		25. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		26. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		27. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		28. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		29. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		30. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		31. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		32. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		33. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		34. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		35. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		36. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		37. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		38. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		39. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		40. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		41. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		42. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		43. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		44. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		45. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		46. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		47. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		48. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		49. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		50. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		51. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		52. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		53. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		54. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		55. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		56. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		57. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		58. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		59. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		60. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		61. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		62. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		63. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		64. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		65. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		66. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		67. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		68. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		69. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		70. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		71. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		72. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		73. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		74. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		75. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		76. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		77. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		78. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		79. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		80. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		81. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		82. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		83. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		84. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		85. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		86. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		87. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		88. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		89. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		90. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		91. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		92. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		93. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		94. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		95. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel K. Sava	4	Hapoel Haifa 0		96. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Margon 33, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		97. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Sana 41, 36	2	Hapoel Haifa 0		98. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Hapoel PT	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		99. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45
Arneli 75	1	Hapoel Haifa 0		100. Hapoel TA	12	9	4	34-24	45

goal area, which was crowded by ten defenders. Moshe Marcus was outstanding in the Petah Tikva goal and Eli Ohana, Uri Malmilian and Co. failed to find a way to beat him.

All three bottom of the league clubs lost Hapoel Haifa, 4-0 losers in Kfar Sava, and Maccabi Netanya, 2-0 losers to Hapoel Jerusalem. Maccabi Haifa, who were leading the league, were also defeated by Hapoel Jerusalem, 2-0. The bottom of the league clubs lost Hapoel Haifa, 4-0 losers in Kfar Sava, and Maccabi Netanya, 2-0 losers to Hapoel Jerusalem. Maccabi Haifa, who were leading the league, were also defeated by Hapoel Jerusalem, 2-0.

Gady Margon and Gideon Simon scored two goals each in Hapoel Kfar Sava's only win over Peter Lorimer's luckless Hapoel Haifa. Menashe Mirshel scored Maccabi Haifa's late winner over Sha'arayim, in an unimpressive match played in Ashdod. Jaffa's inspired goalkeeper, Lieberman, stopped a penalty shot just before full time.

Rael Yehuda cracked in three second half goals in the space of six minutes, by Yaron Advi, Menashe Gidon and Zaid Arneli, to top Hapoel Petah Tikva by 5-2. In Petah Tikva, Ofir Nahari got both Petah Tikva goals in the 41st and 88th minutes.

Bloom takes first pro title

By JACK LEON
TEL AVIV. — Israel's fourth-ranking tennis player, Gilad Bloom, 19, yesterday won the singles final in the ATP satellite circuit tournament in Sutton, near London, never losing more than six games on the way to his first title on the pro-tennis circuit.

Bloom beat a French opponent in the final and a South African in the semi of the 32-draw, after earlier getting past U.K. top-tenners Stuart Bale and Jonathan Smith.

Sutton was the third leg of the four-tournament British satellite series, worth \$37,500 in prize money. In the first meet, the unseeded Bloom got as far as the

quarter-finals, starting off with a career-best 6-2, 6-4 victory over British Davis Cup player Stephen Shaw, the No. 2 seed. In the second event, the Israeli soldier reached the last 16.

Bloom's success has earned him a place in the Masters tournament for 16 players with the most points on the circuit. They should also give a big boost to his ATP world singles ranking, which was 446 when the series started. A total of 1,100 players are listed in the rankings.

But there was no such cheer for local No. 5 Amit Nier, who failed to take advantage of seven match points, as he went down 6-3, 3-6, 7-6 (8-6) to American William Mayer over the weekend in the opening round of a \$50,000 ATP tournament in Nagoya City, Japan. Nier, 18, was the first Israeli to date to play pro-tennis in Japan.

Squash champion here

By JACK LEON
TEL AVIV. — Britain's Jonah Barrington, former longtime world squash champion and the game's first superstar, will appear twice this week at the Ra'anana Squash Centre in his celebrated series of exhibition matches.

Barrington, 43, who was the world's No. 1 between 1967 and 1973 and remained among the top-ranking players until two years ago, will appear on Tuesday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. Playing with him will be leading English coach Peter Brown, who set up the Israel Squash Rackets Association's coaching programme, and twice won the over-35 competition at the annual Herzliya International Championships.

The exhibitions, which also include special clinics conducted by Barrington, are to take place at the newly-opened Ra'anana Centre's stadium court, which has comfortable seating for up to 300 spectators — a large number in the context of squash. The event is being held under the auspices of Israel Squash Promotions (ISP).

Cornish-born Barrington was mainly responsible for the phenomenal British squash boom of the 1970s and he dominated the sport there to such an extent that he remained undefeated by a U.K. opponent for 17 years. Barrington now confines his competition to the English premier league and is mainly engaged in taking his exhibition matches and clinics around the world.

Barrington was succeeded as the world's top player by his perennial rival Geoff Hunt of Australia, with Pakistan's great Jahangir Khan assuming the role of world champion in 1982.

The \$500,000 centre, built under the supervision of ISP, is located in the gardens of the Ra'anana Bowling Club on land donated by the Ra'anana Municipality. Investments for the project came mainly from Australia, South Africa and the USA. In addition to the four international-standard courts, what is the most modern squash facility in the country boasts a sauna, a jacuzzi pool for special massage, a gymnasium and a restaurant. Scheduled for opening



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The Nazi ghost rides again

THE GHOST of its Nazi past which Austria has been trying to ignore consistently for over four decades will face its over four million voters today in all its ugliness, when they go to the polls to choose a new president. And by all indications that Nazi ghost is likely to come out the victor in that confrontation, as represented by Kurt Waldheim, the candidate of Austria's opposition People's Party.

In an unprecedented stormy election campaign for a seemingly unimportant and largely ceremonial post, the former UN secretary-general has continuously stepped up his brazen attitude in order to make up for recent revelations about his hitherto unknown and hidden Nazi past. Mr. Waldheim certainly knows what is popular with his electorate and as more documents attesting to his involvement in and knowledge of Nazi war atrocities surfaced, his popularity was enhanced.

And that is indeed the real issue which should be of concern. For it is not a question of whether sufficient evidence could have been amassed to bring Mr. Waldheim to trial as a Nazi war criminal, as a 1948 UN War Crimes Commission file suggests. Granted, there were hundreds of thousands of Waldheims, Germans and Austrians, who served the Nazi regime as good patriots, thus involving them in war crimes without any sign of remorse.

That lack of remorse was only too transparent in Mr. Waldheim's election campaign. Dismissing all accusations as "nonsense" and professing that he was "merely" a staff officer who had absolutely no contact with the population in Yugoslavia and in Greece, Mr. Waldheim left little doubt who his accusers were. And if it needed to be spelled out, his supporters came to his aid. "Die Juden" - the Jews - of course, came the answer so characteristic of Austria's deeply rooted anti-Semitic tradition which preceded Hitler's Anschluss in 1938 by many years.

These anti-Semitic overtones went as far as branding the Socialists' candidate Kurt Steyrer as the "Jew" candidate.

True, the majority of the hundreds of thousands of Nazi collaborators were left alone after the war, if for lack of sufficient evidence to bring them to trial, or if, in many cases, for reasons of expediency exercised by the Allied powers, both in the West and in the East. The need to bar people with such a Nazi past from holding lofty positions such as heading the United Nations, or becoming heads of state, even in a country like Austria, should have been a self-evident conclusion in a world where basic criteria of moral standards prevail.

Whatever the outcome of today's presidential elections in Austria, the nature of its leading candidate, who for years has brazenly lied and concealed his Nazi past, will now force its people to finally come to grips with their true national heritage.

Until that happens, Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir seems fully justified in terming a Waldheim election a tragedy that would hurt relations between Israel and Austria. The Jewish State, indeed, cannot remain indifferent to the election of an Austrian president with a Nazi past.

The tragic irony is that such an appeal, as also echoed by two Knesset Members who are Holocaust survivors - Labour's Shevah Weiss and Herut's Dov Shilansky - is not likely to have any effect on the Austrian voters today.

BY TOMORROW morning we should know whether Dr. Kurt Waldheim has gained an absolute majority in the Austrian presidential elections, whether he has to face a runoff in a month's time, or whether the trouble over his war record put him out of the running altogether.

As head of a delegation of the World Union of Jewish Students to Austria, I recently met the retiring president in his Hofburg Palace office. It was clear to me that Rudolph Kirchschlaeger was as concerned with the anti-Semitic fallout of the affair inside his country as he was with Austria's image abroad. Yet I was disappointed that he didn't dwell upon the moral impact of the Waldheim candidacy upon a younger generation of Austrians who have no recollection of World War II.

Clearly, Austrians and Jews have been judging Waldheim by different standards. The decisive question for Austrians, heard repeatedly during my stay in Vienna, was whether there was incontrovertible proof that Dr. Waldheim was a war criminal. The fact that he concealed his past and con-

tradicted his own biography several times was deemed irrelevant. The terrible irony of the whole affair is that perhaps Kurt Waldheim deserves to be president of Austria, as he seems to truly represent a country that suffers from a collective memory lapse. It has never confronted its past. A claim heard often in Austria is that they do not share responsibility for Hitler's genocide, but rather were his first victims through the Anschluss, the annexation, in 1938. This position was actually endorsed by a declaration of the Allies in December 1945.

In 1949, 500,000 former members

of the Nazi Party were allowed to participate in Austrian elections. In a total population of less than seven million, their integration into the political process has made it impossible to explore Austria's past. Prof. Kurt Schubert of the University of Vienna said, "There were just too many Nazis for any party to think they could ignore them." (Schubert left Waldheim's conservative People's Party over its decision to support former Nazis as political candidates.) On the other side of the aisle, four former Nazi Party members were part of socialist chancellor Bruno Kreisky's first cabinet.

For a country crammed with natural leaders, do-ers, pushers, hustlers, grandstanders, ringleaders - in short, the outspoken and the opinionated - it's a wonder that the overall tone is quiescence.

Yes, I know that there's a torrential storm in the political climate - Herut this, Alignment that - and I know that small parties are eternally jockeying for position - re-aligning, loyalties, capitalizing on crises - but did you notice where all this is going on? Skin deep. A few thousand (at best) party functionaries are pouring their hearts and brains into the headlines, and for the rest of us, addition to the 9 o'clock news is our most salient form of activism. TV involvement. Spectators of our own destiny.

Doesn't this surprise anyone? We Jews have historically been the movers and shakers, the artisans of so many revolutions in world history. When the barricades go up, the Jews are the first to man them in great numbers and to lead them. And now that we're all nicely settled into our own cozy state, somehow we have relinquished all responsibility to the powers-that-be. We talk a lot - whoa, do we talk a lot - but do? Doing has gone out of style.

No, I am not advocating an overthrow, but I am shocked that the forces of activism for change, for dynamic and vibrant participation, seem to be alive and well in the right-wing camp only, and that the centre and the left prefer to observe the battlefield from their favourite

Waldheim is right for Austria

DAVID MAKOVSKY

traded his own biography several times was deemed irrelevant.

The terrible irony of the whole affair is that perhaps Kurt Waldheim deserves to be president of Austria, as he seems to truly represent a country that suffers from a collective memory lapse. It has never confronted its past. A claim heard often in Austria is that they do not share responsibility for Hitler's genocide, but rather were his first victims through the Anschluss, the annexation, in 1938. This position was actually endorsed by a declaration of the Allies in December 1945.

In 1949, 500,000 former members

Culture of quiescence

GILA BRAND

armchair. So the rough-and-tumble do-it-yourselfhood of the Yishuv is but a rosy memory, but where are the grandchildren of those fanatics? Why aren't they out there making waves?

Don't tell me about having to make a living, please, spare me. I shouldn't have to mention the Shcharanskys, the Red Danneys, the Ralph Naders, the Jacobo Timermans - all of whom had to make a living - or the hundreds of thousands of individuals all over the world who took up canes and had to make a living, too. The harsh economic realities of Israeli life run a wide gamut, but starving is not an option. There's still plenty of leeway for acting out one's principles after working hours.

SOMETIMES I wonder if this is what Abad Ha'am had in mind by the normalization of the Jews in their own state. It seems to have taken the form of passive deference to a Jewish

establishment.

To tell the truth, I don't feel very righteous myself about this matter. In fact, having lived here for 20 years, and having come for the most fervent of ideological reasons, I was rather shocked by how distanced I had also become from those passionate convictions that had brought me to Israel. Perhaps I would never even have noticed, and continued to raise my children as decent citizens, if my job had not brought me face-to-face with the fringe that does care passionately about social justice in Israel, and has fervently committed itself to this ideal.

I have witnessed more self-effacing idealism (i.e., nonpolitically motivated devotion to ideals) in pockets of this country than I ever would have guessed from the evening news.

I have seen Yated in Tzfat Carmel organizing Sephardi parents in poor neighbourhoods to demand their rights to a decent education for their

children. I have seen the Jaffa Institute introduce a food and used-clothing co-op in one of the most depressed corners of the country. I saw the mixed Arab-Jewish neighbourhood of Halissa band together to start its own clubhouse to keep its children away from drugs and crime.

In Herzliya, Jerusalem and Haifa, I saw shelters for battered women that were founded by other women, most of whom have never been battered, and who run them with only the most meager acknowledgment of the established authorities. In schools around the country, the young people of Meitav put on puppet shows to teach tolerance of the handicapped and of ethnic differences.

Kivun Hadash in Hatikva brings graduates of the slums who are now successful professionals back into their old neighbourhood to raise ethnic pride and consciousness. In Ma'alot-Tarshiha, Hilai, a cultural centre for writers and artists, is bringing Jewish and Arab neighbours into a coalition of creativity. The Association for Beduin Rights in Beersheba fights for equal medical treatment from Kupat Holim. El-Am in Jerusalem advocates the cause of blind academics.

It was equally troubling to hear how sections of the Austrian media lined up behind Waldheim and made the issue a referendum on patriotism of "us against the foreigners," with the

latter perceived as being determined to resurrect old war-wounds. Waldheim's words - during the Hitler era, to a post-war Austria was too quick, and there has been no time for remorse. It should also be said that while over 85 per cent of Austrian Jewry were killed in the Holocaust, and while Austria produced such figures as Adolf Hitler and Adolf Eichmann, the country has never believed that it was obligated to pay substantive reparation to the families of the Holocaust victims.

In contrast to the measured tones of Kirchschlaeger, it was striking to observe the highly-charged atmosphere on Austrian streets and in its newspapers. Driving through Vienna, one could see Jewish stars daubed on posters of Waldheim's chief rival, Dr. Kurt Steyrer, as if he were the "Jew" candidate, not to mention signs proclaiming "Waldheim Now More Than Ever."

Whether Waldheim wins or loses today's election, Jews have been right to disturb the serenity of Austria. It has taken 40 years, but finally, through confronting Waldheim, Austria has been forced to start confronting itself.

The writer is the chairman of the World Union of Jewish students.

paraded the nightly social woes and frustrations.

A first-of-its-kind conference was held recently by the New Israel Fund to bring many of these groups together. Almost 100 grassroots organizations were invited to gather in Tel Aviv for the first time in the history of Israel to talk about moving this society forward in a concerted action by the citizens.

They included activists in every area of democratic pursuit in Israel: religious pluralism, bridging the ethnic gaps, equality between the sexes, Arab-Jewish relations, civil liberties. Anybody well known in the media was purely coincidental, for the participants were those who roll up their sleeves and plunge into the task of building this country from the bottom up.

The culture of quiescence has not paralysed us all. The pockets of citizens action and self-help groups are starting to bulge into associations and networks and caucuses. The revolution has begun - without fanfare and PR - but with the intractable commitment to social justice and social activism that has been the trademark of the Jewish people.

These groups - in slums, in kibbutzim, in cities, in development towns, in growing nuclei in hundreds of communities and neighbourhoods throughout the country - anger a renewal of faith in the power of the people to change their own lives.

The writer is the director in Israel of the New Israel Fund.

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. THE DIVORCE case of a Chinese couple who wed for political reasons during the "Cultural Revolution" 13 years ago is fuelling debate among readers of China's legal newspaper.

More than 1,000 people have written to *The China Legal News* after a report on the case appeared there, the state-run news agency Xinhua says.

The couple married two months after meeting, finding each other politically suitable at a time when Mao Tse-tung and his radical supporters pitted classes against one another.

But they found themselves incompatible and when the woman contracted a gynecological disease, their sex life ended and she became sterile.

The adoption of a daughter in 1980 did not improve the marriage, and the man applied for divorce in 1983 against his wife's objections.

The divorce was approved in 1984 after mediation failed.

Upon hearing the verdict, the wife threatened to commit suicide, but later agreed to the divorce if her husband paid her 30,000 yuan (\$9,375).

He was unable to pay the amount, which is about 20 times the annual salary of most Chinese.

The court delayed a verdict, prompting the husband to threaten suicide, the news agency said.

China Legal News asked readers to express their views. So far, 80 per cent of the readers say the couple should be divorced.

RADIATION

(Continued from Page One)

energy, not only in the USSR, but in the world.

Petrosians was one of three Soviet officials who briefed three ambassadors and two charges d'affaires at the Soviet Foreign Ministry last Wednesday and Thursday.

He confirmed that a meltdown had taken place in the core of the Chernobyl reactor.

A U.S. specialist in treating people exposed to radiation arrived in Moscow on Friday to help victims of the accident and was whisked quietly from the airport by Soviet officials.

A spokesman for Lufthansa said Robert Gale, a specialist in bone marrow transplants, had arrived on a regular flight from Frankfurt.

Gale's trip, at the expense of the Soviet government, was arranged by U.S. industrialist Armand Hammer, who has had close links with the Kremlin for some 60 years. Moscow has rejected offers of help from the

U.S. and other Western governments.

In Washington, a second secretary at the Soviet Embassy, Vitaly Churkin, made an unprecedented appearance on Thursday before the House of Representatives Energy Subcommittee. He said that the Soviet authorities were dealing with the situation but admitted that there were still "certain threats" both inside and outside the Soviet Union.

Churkin refused to answer technical questions about the accident. He said the Soviet Union had delayed telling the world about it because officials had wanted to assess the consequences before making any announcement.

The date of the disaster was revealed in a message from Soviet Leader Gorbachev to U.S. President Reagan.

Churkin said the Soviet Union had not rejected outright the U.S. offer of aid, but did not need foreign help "at this point."

SHAMIR

(Continued from Page One)

But the newspaper said Shamir had refused to say whether he would be reluctant to visit Austria if Waldheim became president.

Shamir was interviewed in New York on a brief stopover on his way to Central America. He arrived in New York on Friday with Defence Ministry Yitzhak Rabin, who has meetings in Washington this week. (See story page 2.)

The UN files involving Waldheim last month are still being studied by the Justice Ministry, the Nazi Crimes Section of the Israel Police, and Yed Vashem.

Sarah Honig adds from Tel Aviv: If Waldheim is elected, Israel will have to consider breaking diplomatic ties with Austria, say MKs Shevah Weiss (Labour) and Dov Shilansky (Likud) in an open letter sent

to the Austrian Embassy yesterday. Both Weiss and Shilansky are Holocaust survivors; their joint letter was designed to show that, political differences notwithstanding, they represent a broad spectrum of opinion.

In Jerusalem, government sources noted that there had been no discussion between the Foreign Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office on what steps, if any, Israel should take if Waldheim were elected. Unofficially, it has been suggested that some gesture of displeasure, perhaps even recalling Israel's ambassador from Vienna, would be appropriate.

The term of Ambassador Michael Elitzur expires this summer. His successor may have to present his credentials to Waldheim. Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner has been mentioned as a candidate for the post.

THE CASE FOR THE GDR

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - As an Israeli with close relations with a wide public in the German Democratic Republic (GDR), I was more than astonished by the report of your Bonn correspondent W. Struminski on the "East German" youth movement under the caption, "The moulding of a movement" (April 18).

How can he detect "common traits" to the two German dictatorships - the Nazi and the communist - and present such a claim to the Israeli and mainly Jewish readers of *The Jerusalem Post*, many of them most probably survivors of the Nazi persecution. The same goes for Mr. Struminski's appreciation that the Free German Youth's "order groups" (as he calls them) have any resemblance to the "Hitlerjugend" (Hitler youth).

This is nothing more than a sinister, distorting insinuation, the source of which may be found with well-known revanchist quarters in Bonn.

Your correspondent failed to mention that top priority for the Soviet occupation authorities in the Soviet Occupation Zone of the post-war period, as well as for the German communists, who spent all, or most of the time of Nazi rule either in prisons, concentration camps, forced emigration, or with partisans in occupied Europe, or were active in the anti-fascist underground, or fought in the ranks of the Allied armies (mainly in the Soviet Army), was the re-education of the youth, whose spirit had been indoctrinated by the Nazis.

From my own numerous meetings with the young generation in the GDR during more than 25 years, I can report that the re-education was very successful. The Nazi spirit of German super-chauvinism and militarism, of racist hatred and anti-Semitism was eradicated from the vast majority of the young generation within only a few years (and, by the way, also from large sections of the older generation after the hard-core Nazis, knowing that they could not evade hard and just punishment for their crimes in a state ruled by their former victims and enemies, had fled to Western Germany, where they were received with open arms as "refugees from the east").

It was no chance choice that the first chairman of the FDJ was Erich Honecker, today Secretary General of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Mr. Struminski only forgot to mention that this man was a hero of the anti-Nazi underground who was arrested in December 1935 and spent more than nine years, until the liberation of May 1945, in prison dungeons.

Therefore, implying any resemblance between the Nazi dictatorship and the democratic, socialist regime in the GDR which promotes a policy of peace and of promise that no war will ever start again from German soil, or that anti-Semitic hatred may again find a place in education or publications, seems rather preposterous.

HANS LEBRECHT
(Correspondent in Israel for "Neues Deutschland" daily, Berlin and GDR Radio Broadcasting Service)
Tel Aviv.

AIRPORT SECURITY

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - In their battle against terrorism, most European airports still rely on the moving-belt X-ray viewer for weapon detection. I suggest that this method gives the traveller a false sense of security.

Last year, in connection with some research and development work, I carried three Uzi sub-machinegun barrels, 12 rounds of

9mm ammunition and associated hardware in my hand-luggage through six international airports: Frankfurt (twice), Berlin, London, Paris and Zurich. In the latter, the inspection was by hand. In no instance were any of the above-mentioned objects detected.

WIM VAN LEER
Jerusalem.

RABBINIC COMPETENCE

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - Yedidya Atlas's article of March 20, "Who is a rabbi?" was right to the point. The debate usually called "Who is a Jew" is about rabbinic qualification.

The nonsense about the present policy unifying the Jewish people is obvious. It affects only Israel and not the Diaspora and keeps some potential Jewish olim from settling in the Jewish State.

I agree with Atlas that the question is not halachic - my own converts are circumcised, educated and immersed in a kosher mikve, but are not approved anyway. Yes, the question is indeed that of rabbinic competence: are the Israeli rabbis, lacking college education, unschooled in human psychology, unversed in biblical criticism and indeed scarcely aware of the intellectual challenges to faith that comparative textual studies, archeological discoveries and the modern disci-

pline of history present to enlightened believers, really rabbis?

We all readily admit that Israeli rabbis' know halachic literature. They have the professional competence to do that which Yedidya Atlas claims they do very well - take care of Israeli army kitchens. But ask the soldiers what they are worth as chaplains. In other armies, rabbis provide personal assistance and give guidance in forming religious, interpersonal and even marital relationships. Do Israeli soldiers go to their rabbis for personal advice? Are these halachic experts really rabbis, or are they one-sided experts in a limited area of life who are under-qualified for spiritual leadership and have nothing to say to the other Israel, which does not already share their world of thought and discourse?

MORTON H. NARROWE
Chief Rabbi
Stockholm, Sweden.

GOVERNMENT CRISIS

A popular and efficient minister of finance and an experienced and respected minister of justice were forced to swap jobs at which they will be ignorant novices. This crazy arrangement not only lost these ministers' expertise to the country, but also considerably lowered the government's credibility and the public's confidence in it. The politicians, who were the prime movers of this musical-chair business, have earned the contempt of a wide section of the voters.

There were no winners in this sordid affair, only losers. The main losers are the country and the public.

PAUL LAX
Netanya.

WHAT CAUSED THE ARAB EXODUS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I refer to your recent article about the causes of the Arab Exodus.

According to Benny Morris, the current explanations of the creation of the Palestinian refugee problem are based upon his discovery of private papers belonging to the late Aharon Cohen. These papers, Morris states, were in Mr. Cohen's possession since 1948 and remained untouched for 37 years.

I wonder if Mr. Morris is familiar with the book *Israel and the Arab World*, by Aharon Cohen, published in London in 1970, by W.H. Allen. The author, as is well known, was a meticulous scholar and if he had those documents, there was no reason not to present them in his book.

I tend to endorse the evaluation of my good friend Netanel Lorch that this "discovery" is the result of guess-work. Still referring to Lorch's article, allow me to remind him that Mr. Cohen was not exactly sentenced for giving information to foreign agents, but mainly for having met with one of them, taken for a diplomat. The absurdity of his condemnation caused even the State of Israel to revoke the law or which his conviction was based.

Finally, I would like to point out that through the years, I held long conversations with Mr. Cohen, who was my uncle, about the Palestinian refugee problem and that his views were that Jews were never responsible for the expulsion of the Arab population.

ZEVI GHIVELDER
Rio de Janeiro.

NEW YORK-TEL AVIV NON-STOP TowerAir

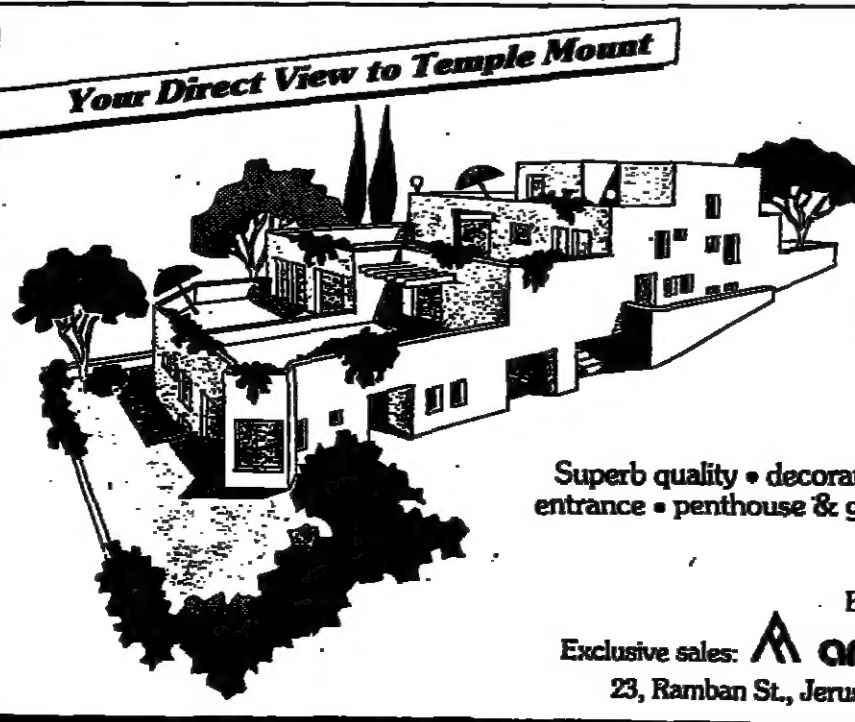
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Dr. Marina Aarts

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